

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED" TO LET and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates:—**WANTED**—Not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Just Re-opened after May Vacation. Enrolment daily. 80, Esplanade Road. 2920.

BURBERRY Weatherproofs, new stock of Ladies and Gents models. Get the genuine make from the sole appointed Agents in Bombay. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820a.

LANGUAGES—The College of International Languages, Gurgaum, teaches French German on the Rosenthal's Nature French or German on the Rosenthal's Nature months. 2015.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011.

WANTED.

WANTED A PARSII GRADUATE by a Mercantile Firm for service out of Bombay. One with business experience preferred. Apply to Box No. 669, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2916.

WANTED SITUATION as a MANAGING CLERK in an Attorney's office, by an young energetic Hindu, well up in law, and having ten years' experience of several offices. Please refer to Box No. 670, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2918.

WANTED a suitable employment by a young energetic respectable Indian, having seven years' practical Banking experience. Best references. Apply to:—"MANAGER," C/O Messrs. G. S. Bhargava & Co., 2922 Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land adjoining about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEERHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891.

WANTED AGENTS and Sub-Agents throughout India and Ceylon, for the Premier Livestock Insurance Co., of India and Ceylon Ltd. Large income assured. For terms and conditions, apply to Messrs. Barlow & Co., Managing Agents, 7 & 8 McLean Street, Madras. 2856.

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for the Panchgani Dispensary. Salary Rs. 15-1-20 per mensem, with free quarters. The appointment is pensionable. Apply to:—
MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE.
Secretary and Health Officer.
2921 Panchgani Municipality.

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Sahib's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the part they would accept if selected. Only those having practical experience need apply direct to the U.S.

CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE, Commandant, Nawanagar State Infantry, Infantry Lines, Jamnagar, 9th June, 1914. 2122

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WANTED a male or a female qualified TEACHER. Apply to THE DIRECTOR, Antonio de Souza's School, Victoria Road, Bhyulla. 2127.

WANTED—A good RULING MAN with good experience of all kinds of Ruling. Apply to MANAGER, Union Press, Karachi, with copies of testimonials and the pay he expects. 2872.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT for certain hours by an experienced M.A., B.Sc. Literary, Tutorial, Secretarial write terms to "D" C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2131.

WANTED A GRADUATE, strong in English and French, another in Physics and Chemistry. Apply with testimonials to HEADMASTER, Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road. 2111.

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398.

WANTED one CIVIL and one MECHANICAL ENGINEER, either European or Parsi, to work in Press. Pay according to qualifications. M. T. DAFTARY, 2111 Gin and Press Manager, Morvi.

WANTED A First Class experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected, to Box No. 666, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2873.

WANTED on 1st class and one 2nd class ENGINEER for Cotton Ginning Factories and Presses. Apply with certificates, stating previous experience and salary required, to Messrs. SHEERSINGH RAGHUBERSINGH, Hausi, Punjab. 2121.

WANTED A HEADMASTER for Saint Peter's European High School, Mazagon, Church of England, Latin. Salary Rs. 300 and quarters. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, The Mission House, Mazagon, Bombay. 2035.

WANTED—By the 1st August, 1914, for the Oredger "Manar" at Tuticorin, 235 Tons 700 I. H. P. a duly qualified ENGINEER and DREDGING MASTER with 1st grade certificate. One with previous dredging experience preferred. Pay Rs. 425 per mensem, inclusive terms. For further particulars apply to the PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, MADRAS. 2125.

WANTED two experienced P.W.D. Accountants, one knowing Hindi, Persian and English, on Rs. 40 to 50 p.m., according to qualifications. Applicants should send copies of their testimonials stating their age and when they would be able to join the FAMINE ENGINEER, West Nongang, Central India. 2123.

WANTED—Immediately for Bhopal Municipality, one experienced Overseer for Drainage Scheme, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 75 p.m. Applications should be sent at once reach.
THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Bhopal State. 2122.

WANTED—An experienced Superintendent for the Lypallur Water Works by July 1st. Salary Rs. 175 p.m., rising to Rs. 225 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem. Free Bungalow. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the—
PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, Lypallur, Punjab. 2084.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN to run the electric lighting plant of the club. He must be a certificated Electrician and understand the Motor Engine, which drives the plant. Able to do repairs to wiring, and put up additional lights, etc. Terms on application, copies of certificates to accompany application.
Apply HONY. SECY., Belgium Club, Belgium. 2898.

WANTED—The services of a qualified DIVER are required immediately at Jhansi for a week or ten days. Apparatus and Assistants must be provided by the Diver who will be given a pass for same from any station on G. I. P. Railway. Apply early to DISTRICT ENGINEER, No. 7, District, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi. 2110.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; Rs. 6 per dozen. Oranges, apples, sweet limes, peaches, litchies, figs, chikoo, etc. at market price. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2902.

FOR SALE—1. SINGER MACHINE No. 45K for sewing cloth and leather.
2. Self-Acting Screw-cutting LATHE of good make, 12ft. long complete.
3. 6" X 4" X 6" Hayward Tyler Duplex piston pattern PUMP.
4. Electric DYNAMO with 80 lamps, 45 amps. 110 volts, complete with all accessories.
5. TRESTLE of good make, 24ft. high, with strong cast iron column, angle iron tie bars and platform of H iron girders. Miscellaneous Mill and Gin STORES such as steam and water pipes connections pumps iron and steel bars; also presses, Kettles, etc., pertaining to OIL MILL.
Further particulars can be had from the MANAGER, Messrs TATA SONS & Co's Jamshed Oil Mills, at Kurla, upto 12 noon, any day except Sundays and thereafter from Mr. J. S. Dhatigara, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay. 2895.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a second hand LANGA-SHIRE BOILER 24ft. x 4ft. x 125lb. By John Musgrave double riveted. Apply to Box No. 662, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898.

HYDRAULIC Baling Press brand new FOR SALE at great reduction to clear stock. Suitable for Cotton, Hay, Wool and similar material. Makes Bales of Cotton about 48" x 21" x 24" each weighing 500 lbs. and density 35 lbs. per cu. ft. American Manufacture. Net Price Rs. 7,500-0-0 F. O. R. BOMBAY. Apply MARSHALL, SONS AND CO., Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 2870.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—FOR SALE, Six Steam Power MORTAR, MILLS at prices varying from Rs. 860 to Rs. 1,000 each.
Two bullock Power MORTAR MILLS at Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each. All the above are second-hand but have been repaired and are now in good working order. For further particulars and drawings apply to THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, 2131 North Western Railway, Lahore.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—FOR SALE, Three second-hand HYDRAULIC JACKS, five feet nine inches high and fifteen inches in diameter, lifting capacity 200 tons, in good order. Price Rs. 600 each. Reasonable offers considered.
Drawings and particulars on application to THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, N. W. Railway, Lahore. 2180.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 35, Meadows Street, Bombay. 2775.

FOR SALE—1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition kerosine oil Engine 35 B. H. P., complete with usual accessories and with a Self Starter.
2. One latest design two stage "turbine pattern" Centrifugal pump by Pulsometer Engineering Company. Suction 8", Delivery 7" with all its necessary requirements, capable of delivering about 25,000 gallons per hour. Lift 120' feet.
The above plant was used for one month only.
3. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition, kerosine oil Engine 16 B.H.P., complete with usual accessories.
The above Engine (16 B.H.P.) was used for (3) three months only.
Sold as no longer wanted: all in working order.
For further particulars apply to THE DEWAN, Cambay State. 2113.

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NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.
THE Matheran Steam Tramway will be CLOSED for traffic during the Monsoon, after Tuesday the 16th June, 1914.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager, 262
Bombay, 15th June 1914.

THE DWARKADAS VARANDAS RAMJI SCHOLA SHIP.
TEN SCHOLARSHIPS, five of Rs. 12 each and five of Rs. 8 each per mensem, tenable for one year, and to be awarded every year commencing from 1st June 1914 to high school poor and deserving Hindu students studying in College and High Schools respectively. Application forms will be sent on receiving postage.
KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LAXMIDAS, 249-51, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2917.

NOTICE.
MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND, BRITISH SERVICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Fund will be held in the Army Department, Luncheon Room, Simla, on FRIDAY the 26th June, 1914, at 11-30 a.m. to pass the Accounts for the year 1913, and the consider certain important changes in the Rules of the Fund. By Order of the Committee of Management,
W. B. LESSLIE, Major, R.E., Secretary, Mil. Widows' Fund, B. S. Simla, 4th June, 1914. 2032.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours

on Saturday, the 13th June 1914, 8 hours
data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is
drier than usual in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately
clouded in the extreme southern dis-

tricts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in
defect. Maximum temperature is generally

in excess.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in
upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded

elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper
Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Night

temperature is in excess at some stations in
Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India
West.—Rajkot records 1.12m. of rain and

Indore 0.15m. Skies are clear in Central
India West and lightly to moderately clouded

elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess
at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been
nearly general in the southern half of the

division. Amravati has had 0.1m. Nagpur
0.45. Chanda 0.24m. and Raipur 0.39m.

Skies are moderately clouded. The air is
drier than usual at Hoshangabad and

Saugor. Day temperature is generally in
excess; night temperature is also above

normal in the north-eastern districts.
The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly

general. Ratnagiri has had 0.38m. Marmu-
gaon 0.45m. and Karwar 0.22m. Skies are

lightly to moderately clouded. Day tem-
perature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—
Rainfall has been fairly general. Malignon

has had 0.40m. Ahmednagar 0.12m. Poona
0.18m. Sholapur 0.19m. Aurangabad 0.66m.

and Nizamabad 0.24m. Skies are moderately
to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in

excess. Day temperature is in excess at
Malignon, Ahmednagar and Belgaum but

in defect at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.
General remarks.—Rainfall has increased

and has been nearly general from Ratnagiri
southwards on the west coast of the Penin-

sula. Nearly general rain has fallen also
in the southern half of the Central Provinces

and in north Hyderabad, fairly general rain
in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in the

Madras Deccan. Some showers have occurred
in Kathiawar, Central India West and south-

east. Madras conditions are slightly un-
settled off the south Konkan due to a fresh

advance of the monsoon taking place in
the east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west
coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the

Deccan and Central Provinces and some
showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the

north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the

13th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
At 8 a.m.	At 8 a.m.	At 8 a.m.	At 8 a.m.
At 10 a.m.	At 10 a.m.	At 10 a.m.	At 10 a.m.
At 12 m.	At 12 m.	At 12 m.	At 12 m.
At 2 p.m.	At 2 p.m.	At 2 p.m.	At 2 p.m.
At 4 p.m.	At 4 p.m.	At 4 p.m.	At 4 p.m.
At 6 p.m.	At 6 p.m.	At 6 p.m.	At 6 p.m.
At 8 p.m.	At 8 p.m.	At 8 p.m.	At 8 p.m.
At 10 p.m.	At 10 p.m.	At 10 p.m.	At 10 p.m.
At 12 n.	At 12 n.	At 12 n.	At 12 n.

Mean of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., 12 n.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ... inches. 29.98

Temperature of Air ... degrees. 85.9

Wet bulb thermometer ... degrees. 78.6

Dew Point ... degrees. 78.6

COMMERCIAL. CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, June 12th.	
Consols 2 1/2 %	73 1/2-5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes.	25.19 plus 1/2
Rentes 3 %	85 1/2 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 1/2 plus 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 5/16 plus 1/16
Closing Tons of silver	—Quieter.
Rupee Paper 3 %	63 11/16 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	—1-3 25/32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 %	since 29th January.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£225,000
3 1/2 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87 1/2-3/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 9/16 unchgd.
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 unchgd.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 unchgd.
" " " 6 "	3 1/2 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interests day to day loans	1 1/2 unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	2 unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	60,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	120,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 12th.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	13.18-11
Futures at New York Oct.	12.81-6
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to unfavorable financial conditions and Wall street selling.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.70 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.15 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton	—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans July	13.62-5
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.78-4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/2 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.89 plus 1/2
Silver Commercial Bars	57 1/2 plus 1/2
Bales	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	51,000
" Exports to Great Britain	20,000
" " to France and Continent	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	422,000
" " at Interior Ports	232,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
" Sales of East Indian	50
" Imports	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	—
Moderate business.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures	—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market—Holders unwilling to accept lower prices.	
Mid. Americans	7.87 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.25 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 13.22-4
Oct. 12.83-1	
New York Official noon call	July 13.28-1
Oct. 12.90 plus 3	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 13.66-1
Oct. 12.80-2	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months To-day's price.	
J.J.	7.33 unchgd.
J.A.	7.33
A.S.	7.19
S.O.	6.95-1
O.N.	6.86 unchgd.
N.D.	6.78-1
D.J.	6.77 unchgd.
J.F.	6.77 unchgd.
F.M.	6.77 unchgd.
M.A.	6.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhotties" and "Shirtings"—Good demand prices tending upwards.	
Tone "Cloths"—Quiet, prices occasionally higher.	
West Egyptian 54's	11 1/2
West Egyptian 80's	11 1/2
Tone "Yarns"—Steady.	
West Egyptian 32's	12 1/2
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 1/2
" 32's B.	11 1/2
" 36's W.T.C.	10 1/2
" 36's B.	11 1/2
" American 60's	15 1/2
" Egyptian 60's	16 1/2
" 80's	21
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37 1/2 yards	7/9
16 by 12—Slubs, Red Heading	8/2
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—Slubs.	2/3 1/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—Range	2/3 1/2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12—Green Ends	2/1 1/2
Cloth Gunns 30" G. 20 cif.	12/10 1/2
40's Banner Mills Twist	11 1/2
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1/2
P.G.F. Tinnivelly of Liverpool	61/64
Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.	
Months—June-July.	
Water Twist American 30's	11 1/2
" " " 40's	12
" " " 50's	13
" " " 60's	15 1/2
" " " 80's	18

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 12th.	
Total Actual Export	8,000
" Forwarded	83,000
" Imports	53,000
" Stock	972,000
Stock of Cotton in London—Cocoons, Fair Ref. of London.	5360
Cocoons Ginned cif. London.	5 3/32
Western Good cif. London	55

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 12th	
WHEAT.	
Choice White Karachi, per 42 lbs. C.I.F.	37 1/2-1
June-July; London sellers	37 1/2-1
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 42 lbs. C.I.F.	37 1/2-1
June-July; London value quiet	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Nominal.	
New South Wales sellers May-June; unchanged	37 1/2

SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	51
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Hamburg sellers firm	53 1/2
Linseed Calcutta June-July; London sellers quiet unchanged	51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Hamburg value firm unchanged	47 1/2
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull done firmer	26 3/4 plus 1/2

METALS.	
Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£31 1/2
Copper Braziers unchanged	47 1/2
Yellow Metal unchanged	6 1/2
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	47-6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	10-15-0-5d
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	4-18-9

FREIGHT.	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	11-3-1

SUGAR.	
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; very quiet unchanged	12/10 1/2
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers July-August; quite neglected unchanged	11/10 1/2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; unchanged	9/7 1/2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.; unchanged	9/7
Quieter without change in price.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August; quiet unchanged	13/6
Raw Java Nos. 16, 18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/3 1/2
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/3 1/2
Fire White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/7 1/2

RUBBER.	
Para Rubber June-July; buyers quiet unchanged	2/9 1/2

TO CALCUTTA.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	12.50/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	87.00/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	3.70/0.00
Printed	3.70/0.00
Twist and Yarns (IN LBS.).	
Dyed and Bleached	25.00/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	37.00/0.00
Total Shipments of Sals	16,000

TO RANGOON.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	3.00/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	1.20/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	1.40/0.00
Printed	1.39/0.00

TO MADRAS.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	4.15/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	8.30/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	1.80/0.00
Printed	3.90/0.00

TO BOMBAY.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	17.20/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	13.00/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	6.50/0.00
Printed	9.80/0.00

TO KARACHI.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	14.60/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	3.60/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	1.80/0.00
Printed	3.90/0.00

TO KARACHI.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	14.60/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	3.60/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	1.80/0.00
Printed	3.90/0.00

TO KARACHI.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	14.60/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	3.60/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	1.80/0.00
Printed	3.90/0.00

TO KARACHI.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	14.60/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	3.60/0.00
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Unbleached and Grey	3.60/0.00
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Unbleached and White	14.60/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	3.60/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	1.80/0.00
Printed	3.90/0.00

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.60-10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.15/16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton	—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July	13.57-5
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.76-2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/2 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88 1/2-1
Silver Commercial Bars	56 1/2-1

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
Liverpool, June 13th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	700
" Imports	8,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	—
Easier quiet	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures	—Barely steady.
Mid. Americans	7.84-3d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.25-10 1/4

CLOSING PRICES.	
Months To-day's price.	
J.J.	7.23-5
J.A.	7.23-5
A.S.	7.14-8
S.O.	6.89-6
O.N.	6.89-6
N.D.	6.72-8
D.J.	6.71-6
J.F.	6.79-6
F.M.	6.71-6
M.A.	6.71-6

LIVEPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.	
Liverpool, June 13th.	
Total in Sight	14,770,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	264,000
East Indian Visible Supply	501,000
American Visible Supply	2,452,000
Other Visible Supply	140,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	33,000
" Forwarded	1,800
" Actual Export	330
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	29,000
Total Afloat	139,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.	
Liverpool, June 13th	
WHEAT.	
Choice White Karachi, per 42 lbs. C.I.F.	37 1/2
June-July; London sellers unchgd.	
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 42 lbs. C.I.F.	37 1/2
June-July; London value dull unchgd.	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales sellers May-June; unchanged	37 1/2-1

SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers steady unchanged	51
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Hamburg sellers firm	53 1/2
Linseed Calcutta London, June-July; London sellers quiet unchanged	51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Hamburg sellers firm	47 1/2-1
Hamburg sellers firm	

SUGAR.	
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; quiet unchanged	12/10 1/2
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers July-August; quiet neglected unchanged	11/10 1/2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; unchanged	9/7 1/2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.; unchanged	9/7
Quieter without change in price.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August; quiet unchanged	13/6
Raw Java Nos. 16, 18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/3 1/2
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/3 1/2
Fire White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/7 1/2

RUBBER.	
Para Rubber June-July; buyers quiet unchanged	2/9 1/2

TO CALCUTTA.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS).	
Unbleached and White	12.50/0.00
Unbleached and Grey	87.00/0.00
Dyed and Coloured	3.70/0.00
Printed	3.70/0.00
Twist and Yarns (IN LBS.).	
Dyed and Bleached	25.00/0.00</

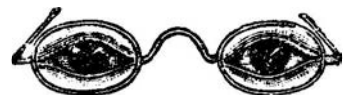
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in Wasting conditions
of Children.



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INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

PROBLEMS FOR STATESMEN.

MRS. BESANT ON INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

The following letter by Mrs. Annie Besant on Indian grievances appears in "The Times" of May 29:—

Sir,—Outside the domestic problems of Ulster and the women's war Great Britain is faced with two problems in the East which will tax to the utmost her political sagacity, and it is not too much to say that her success or failure in building a world-empire will depend on the fashion of their solution.

The first is that of Indian emigration, and the right of Indians to travel freely throughout the Empire and to settle in it where they will. This chiefly affects the labouring classes of the vast Indian population, seeking an outlet for subsistence abroad, since many of the home industries have ceased to be life-supporting; to some extent their difficulties in gaining a livelihood in India may be diminished by the demand for labour in tea, coffee, and other plantations, where wages tend to rise in consequence of the scarcity of coolies and by the improvement of village life by the spread of co-operation and the revival of weaving and other handicrafts. These remedial tendencies are, however, inevitably slow in their action, and the area over which they must spread for effective usefulness is so huge that, while they may slightly lessen they cannot obviate the necessity for emigration in search of livelihood. The educated class is touched by the question of the emigration of the labouring population mainly through sentiment—the feelings of kinship with those immediately affected, of indignation against unfair treatment meted out to fellow-countrymen, of race-pride smarting under the imputation of inferiority. The late agitation in India over the South African troubles—that had risen to danger-point when Lord Hardinge's statesman-like sympathy saved the situation by associating the Government with the popular feeling—joined all classes together for the first time in a national protest, and made India feel her strength as a united people; its practical success in gaining a large measure of relief is hailed as a sign that Indian public opinion is no longer voiceless and impotent, and that Indian feeling can be effectively aroused in defence of Indian interests. To the educated class this question of emigration is only part of the larger problem—the position of Indians in the Empire as inferiors or as equals; and it is this second question which is greatly the more important, although the emigration matter may seem to be more immediately pressing.

THE IDEAL OF LIBERTY.

Since the famous educational minute of Lord Macaulay, England has steadily held up before the eyes of the youths receiving English education in Government schools and colleges the ideals of English liberty, English constitutional government, English systems of local and national self-rule; she has aroused Indian admiration for her ordered freedom, for her warm sympathy with autocratically governed nations when they strove to win their liberty, for her shelter of political refugees, and her refusal to surrender to infuriated Governments those who had taken sanctuary on her soil after the commission of political crimes. Several generations of Indians have grown up in the belief that England loved liberty, that when she saw political unrest she advised rulers to seek its causes and to remove them, that repression of the voicing of complaints was folly, as it merely increased discontent by driving it under the surface, and further, that the repressive policy only deprived the Government of the advantage of knowing what its subjects were thinking, and thus of remedying grievances which might cause serious danger when concealed.

The events of the last few years have inflicted a rude shock on these beliefs; Indians who have been taught the value of liberty, that "taxation without representation is robbery," that "Government rests on the will of the people," find that what England treasures for herself she refuses to them. And

"LOOPING THE LOOP" AT HENDON.



Photo by Topical Press.

Queen Alexandra and Dowager-Empress Marie of Russia talking to Mr. Graham White.

they find, with still greater pain, that England, face to face with political crimes, adopts all the methods she has hitherto blamed in others—repression of free speech, prohibition of public meetings, securities from the Press forfeited by the arbitrary will of the Executive, house-searchings by the police, deportation without trial, detention in prison without trial, proclamation of districts entailing the necessity of obtaining permission for any public meeting, police espionage, &c., Russian methods used by free England, and the forfeiture of the freedom of all law-abiding people because a few desperadoes have committed crimes. No one who does not live as a friend among Indians can know the deep resentment felt by them against such methods employed by a country they loved and admired. The suspicion of their loyalty shown by Government has bred suspicion in them, and there is a widening gulf between the officials and the educated class.

The growing sense of self-respect, of patriotism, and of public spirit, fostered by English education and by contact with Englishmen, will no longer accept benevolent patronage with gratitude; Indians demand to be treated as equals, and not as a "subject race"; they refuse to regard colour as a disqualification for any office in a coloured nation, and demand that Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858—India's Magna Charta, as they fondly call it—shall no longer remain a dead letter. The best men are standing out of Government service because they will not tolerate supersession by Englishmen inferior to themselves, merely on the ground of colour, and because they will not subject themselves to arrogance and discourtesy. They say frankly that the best men no longer come out to India, whether as Judges, civilians, or professors, and that fifth-rate Englishmen should not be preferred to first-rate Indians. They claim at least equality in Government service, and some say that where qualifications are equal the Indian should be preferred in his own country to the foreigner. Government service will be increasingly manned by an inferior class of Indians unless conditions are altered and colour ceases to be regarded as a mark of inferiority.

I leave aside here questions of social difficulties: the exclusion of Indians from clubs,

the insults often offered to them if they travel first-class on railways, the refusal to admit them to railway bedrooms at night, the readiness to strike men of the lower classes and even sometimes of the higher, the light punishments inflicted where a blow or a kick causes death, the keeping of Indian gentlemen waiting in verandahs sometimes for hours when they visit officials—a whole long list of social affronts which cause unending bitterness. The Indians say that social equality will only come with political equality, and I believe they are right.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

Their political demands are easily formulated. The National Congress and the Muslim League both demand self-government—self-government within the Empire. They demand that the representation granted by the Minto-Morley reforms shall be made effective, by not out-numbering the representatives on the Supreme and Provincial Legislatures with official members; the representatives are in a perpetual minority, and can only criticize, they cannot legislate. Gradually, all members of such bodies should be elected, and the Government should be responsible to the Legislature.

The Press Act must be abolished, and Press criticism must not be regarded as seditious. The sweeping clauses of the Act can catch legitimate criticism within the net of sedition, and every Indian editor lives under the sword of Damocles. The promise of protection by the revision of the High Court has proved to be a delusion, and the amendment at least should be granted if abolition be refused.

Indian candidates for the Services should be placed on an equality with English ones by the establishment of simultaneous examinations; at present the Imperial Services, which give higher social position and higher pay—the Civil Service, the Medical, the Educational, the Bar, the Engineering—can only be entered by residence in England. When the youths come over to England they find difficulties placed in their way; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge restrict admission, the medical colleges are doing the same, the Bar has raised the conditions of admission, the Institute of Engineers demands higher qualifications from the Indian than from the English students.

The separation of the executive and judi-

cial functions of the magistrates is needed for the fair administration of justice; counsel, witnesses, litigants have to follow an inconsiderate magistrate who fixes a place 20 miles away for a hearing, to suit his convenience for other work. The unfairness is admitted, but no remedy is found.

Representation on the India Council is asked for, and this will probably be granted, though to a lesser degree than is asked.

Now that there is talk of federating the Empire, this question of India becomes pressing. Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, are spoken of as federated countries; India is always left out. If she is shut out of the Empire as a self-governing country, will she be to blame if she refuses to remain in it as a dependency? If her sons are shut out of the Colonies, will she be to blame if she shuts out all colonials? If the white man lords over the Asiatic outside Asia, shall not the Asiatic be at least his own master within Asia? The educated Indian is a highly cultured, courteous, noble-hearted, patriotic gentleman; is he always to be shut out from the best in his own country? Is he never to be free among free men? Is he never to be estimated by his character, his brain, and his heart, but always by the colour of the skin? There is no finer class in the Empire than that composed of the educated Indians. They offer an intelligent loyalty, the loyalty of citizens and of free men. It will be for the Empire if it rejects their love and disregards their loyalty. For India is awakened into national self-consciousness, and her tie with Great Britain can only be preserved by her freedom. Free, she will be the buttress of the Empire; subject, she will be a perpetual menace to its stability.

A COLONEL'S ORDEAL.

DERANGED GIRL WHO WROTE LETTERS TO HERSELF.

An unfortunate prosecution at Hove, which might have resulted in a grave miscarriage of justice, was withdrawn on May 28 with expressions of sympathy with the defendant, a retired officer, Colonel Charles Henry Gardiner, now in his 72nd year, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Colonel Gardiner was charged with publishing defamatory libels on Kathleen O'Brien, who was employed as a governess by a lady who occupied a flat in a building owned by Colonel Gardiner, and evidence was given that both the mistress and the girl had received anonymous letters defaming the girl's character. Colonel Gardiner strenuously denied that he was capable of writing "such damnable stuff," and when, after an adjournment, the case came again before the magistrates, the prosecuting solicitor, Mr. Donne, himself asked for another adjournment as information had come to his knowledge which he and the defending solicitor were examining together as it pointed to a very grave miscarriage of justice if the case was persisted in.

Mr. Donne, as the result of the investigation, asked the magistrates to dismiss the information against the defendant, as there was not a single particle of reliable evidence against him. (Mr. Donne) was perfectly convinced from evidence which had been put before him that this unfortunate girl had in the past written letters similar to those now complained of, and it was his opinion that she was responsible for the letters referred to in the present proceedings. The girl was apparently suffering from mental derangement, a disease which involved or might involve a dual personality. When that disease was in force the person suffering from it might write these letters, addressing them to herself, and yet when she received them it might well be that she had no knowledge that she wrote them.

The magistrates said that Colonel Gardiner would leave the Court without a stain.

From the statement of particulars in the United Provinces Government "Gazette," regarding the books and periodicals published in the United Provinces and registered under Act XXV. of 1907, during the quarter ending March, 1914, it appears that 55 books were published in English, 127 in Urdu, 266 in Hindi, 2 in Bengali, 2 in Nepali, 1 in Marathi, 2 in Gurmukhi, 14 in Sanskrit, 3 in Arabic, 3 in Persian, and 87 in Polyglot.

Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan, second son of K. B. Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, discoverer of water wireless telegraphy, has been awarded by the Government of India's State Technical Scholarship for the study of electrical engineering in England. Mr. Khan, who is a graduate of the Aligarh College, is the first native of the province of Baluchistan to receive a mathematical degree and the State scholarship.

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POINT OF SECURITY.
POINT OF MANAGEMENT.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HOPELESSLY AT SEA.

A THANA VAKIL'S SPECULATIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Dwyer.)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA AN S. N.
POCKKHANAWALLA V. DAMODAR
BALWANT JOSHI.

The full facts out of which this suit arose have appeared in a previous issue. The plaintiff claimed from the defendant, a pleader of Thana, a sum of Rs. 1965-1-0 advanced against securities of certain shares and also claimed to be indemnified against any liability for a call of Rs. 50 per share which might be called upon to pay by the official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, as holders of 46 shares.

The defendant borrowed diverse sums of money from time to time from the Bank as against securities of certain shares. Whenever the market rate of these shares went down, the defendant was called upon to make up the deficiency in the margin money. When accounts were made up it was found that the defendant owed Rs. 1,965 to the Bank. The plaintiff, therefore, filed the present suit. The defendant's contentions were that the sums were lent on fixed loan account and therefore the suit was premature; (2) also that the plaintiff had already sold the 46 shares of the Specie Bank which were pledged to them and wrongly wanted to saddle him with the responsibility for a call on these shares.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, for the defendant, submitted that the money advanced to him was on a fixed loan account; and was not to be paid on demand as alleged by the plaintiff. It was a question of oath against oath and he submitted that the defendant's story should be believed in preference to that of the manager's.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, for the plaintiff, was not called upon to reply.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Judgment was immediately delivered by His Lordship, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In the course of the judgment, His Lordship said that the defendant in this suit was an old gentleman who had been practising as a Vakili at Thana for two years. Before that time he had been practising for many years at Bassein. During the six months that the court did not sit at Bassein, the defendant, who was trained to active life and close observation, finding that dull life would be irksome to him came down to Bombay to give the benefit of his savings to the Bombay Market. He evidently followed the unwise course of going to the market and talking to the brokers, with the result that certain tips given him by the brokers led him on to speculate in shares. For that purpose he approached Mr. Pockkhanawalla, manager of the Central Bank of India, an institution which was patronised by a well-known directorate. It was necessary to understand the futility of some of the defendant's arguments as to what was the exact business of the Bank as regards advances against securities. The Bank's business was not to deal in any of these Joint Stock Companies' shares. Its business was to advance to others money at high interest against securities. It was necessary to remember that, in order to understand whether the defendant's story could possibly be maintained, the suit, filed as a short cause, was transferred to the long cause list. The defendant told His Lordship that he wanted inspection of the Specie Bank books and with a view to save the old gentleman from costs of a prolonged litigation, he ordered it to be placed on the long cause list. The result was that the suit came to a termination.

INCONSISTENT CONTENTION.

The defendant's contentions were two and they were absolutely and hopelessly inconsistent. The first was that the loans were fixed ones extending over twelve months and the demand before that time was illegal. Therefore, the enforced sale of his securities was equally wrongful and he maintained that the suit was premature. It was common ground between the plaintiff and the defendant that at the first interview a certain agreement was arrived at. The defendant went further and said that the plaintiff had in order to pursue their fraudulent acts, after he signed the Promissory Note, interpolated in a blank space words, which implied that the loans were demand loans. The defendant in his evidence as to his reasons was hopelessly at sea. His story that the interpolation was made under certain circumstances, would stamp him as a man wanting in intelligence or in veracity. No doubt, he appeared to His Lordship to be an intelligent man. He seemed not to be wanting in intelligence so far as the management of this case was concerned. He signed a Pro-Note, with the words "on demand," stating him in the face and he told the court that he signed those words because (1) it was a formality and (2) it bore an anna stamp and hence the period of one year could not be mentioned in that pro-note. It seemed to His Lordship that the defendant was taking advantage of certain carelessly worded letters of the plaintiff Bank. The Bank apparently saved the share-holders the expense of a separate ledger, as they kept the fixed loan and demand loan accounts in one book. His Lordship thought that the evidence and the documents before him demonstrated that the defendant took the option of taking demand loans when Mr. Pockkhanawalla made that offer. His Lordship must state here that Mr. Pockkhanawalla had given his evidence in a manner which had impressed him favourably. His evidence had been most accurate and trustworthy. The defendant's evidence compared with that of Mr. Pockkhanawalla's was utterly untrustworthy. SUFFERING FROM HALLUCINATIONS.

He would be a remarkable Judge who could come to the conclusion that the defendant's evidence should prevail over

that of Mr. Pockkhanawalla's. His case as to fixed deposit was un-understandable. Whether they were fixed deposits or demand deposits, it was certain that when the Bank started on these precarious advances it was quite natural, that they should be perfectly safeguarded by a wide margin. The plaintiff Bank under those circumstances, was justified in selling those securities and realising their loans. The next question was with regard to the 46 shares of the Specie Bank. Here again the defendant was at sea. His Lordship had no doubt in his mind that the defendant was suffering from hallucinations. He suspected that for the sake of getting Rs. 4,000 from him, the plaintiff Bank went out of its way to forge and interpolate words on the pro-note. Those were wild allegations and were not supported by one scintilla of evidence. There was nothing to show that the shares which he held were the identical shares which he handed over to Mr. Pockkhanawalla. Whereas Mr. Pockkhanawalla showed vouchers etc., he had hazy recollections and was dependent on a diary which was lost. The Bank with a view to secure something from the defendant made a very generous offer to him; and having regard to the merits of the defendant's case, as appeared from the very first, it was a matter of surprise that the offer was not accepted. The defendant had made futile attempts supported by no evidence in making wild allegations.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,965-1-0 with costs, and allowed the plaintiff's claim to be indemnified against a call as regards 46 shares of the Specie Bank by the official liquidator of that Bank. Interest was allowed at the rate of 6 per cent.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Ardesir Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for defendant:—Sabinis and Goregaonkar.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 15th OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Dwyer.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

S C Ct 731-97983-12—Daphary F and D Hiji Mulji and anr. Punja Jai Ram Mahdhowji K & C.

424-13—Bhemji & Co Amarchand Mahdowji & Co anr. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. Part heard 7-14.

1106-12—Mulji and Th Fazulbhai Peer Mahmomed Salehahomed Peer Mahmomed Matubhai J and M.

613-13—Bick M R and Co Esmailli Mulla Vallibhoy v. Manekbhai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. anr. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaisanker K & G.

1123-12—Manchorsaw & N Yeshwanthprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v. Messrs Hormusji Bhatnagar Omrigar & Co a firm Jhangir and S.

437-13—Sabinis and G Bibhai v. Mahmomed Hossein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeevanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhuvandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tayabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Cajapati V Gontibhai V. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Sharif D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nurse v. Rajanna Nurse Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingos Mariandias anr v. Joaquim Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsonadas Madhovi Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

287-14—Mulla & Mulla Bai Gojiana widow anr. another v. Lavi Mayashanker Trivedi and ors. Mulji & Th.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward.

35-12—917-10—Swathup B & Co. Payne & Co Aishabai widow v. Essaji Tayabji and H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

253-14—Crawford B & Co Anni Mary Stewart v. William Stewart.

LONG CAUSES.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathuradas Kallianji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Virochand anr. Shamrao M & H.

772-13—Sunderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand anr. Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nasarwanji Daruwalla and ors.

737-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shachchand Dharamsey & ors Mancharshave & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors The Albert Press Co Ltd anr Little & Co Bhaisanker K & G.

688-13—Sunderdas and Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas Wm. De Almeida Daphary Fund D.

416-14—Payne and Co. Molubhai Mahmomed v. Dayabhai Tapidas and ors, Sunderdas and Co.

538-14—Bick M R and Co. Dr Framji Jivanji Patel v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and anr. Captain and V. For Pensionment.

99-13—Srn B and Co. Babilbhai alias Saraswathibai v. Dwarkabai widow and ors. D J Mantri, Kh L and M.

243-13—Bhai K and G. The Poona Bank Ltd anr v. Motilal Choonilal. Malvi H M and R.

601-13—Rustomji and Co. Mathuradas Gorbhudas and ors v. Ruchardas Kallianji and ors. Ard H D and Co. Little and Co. Mans H M and Co. Soonchand and Co. Rustomji and Co.

341-13—Shroff D and D. Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade, Little and Co.

652-13—Amin and D (For a Pauper), Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Narivahu widow v. Madh K and Co. Mathuradas Cullianji and ors. Manekbhai widow, Tayabji D and Co.

234-14—Matu J and M. Mathuradas Cullianji and ors. Manekbhai widow, Tayabji D and Co.

255-14—Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essai & ors Mulji & Th. In person (paupers).

Sir Pramada Charan Banerji, Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, has been granted furlough for one month and nine days. The Hon. Dr. Sunderlal Rai Bahadur, Advocate, will officiate as Puisne Judge.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Jina Gopal and Luxman with theft as a servant and with abetment.

The case for the prosecution was that in March last Dr. Kavajji E. Dadachanji went out to see patients. On his return home he found the accused who was his servant missing, as also ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,310. Information was given to the Police, who arrested the first accused; and on a statement made by him the second accused, who was seen going into Dr. Dadachanji's house on the day in question, was also arrested. Property worth Rs. 300 was recovered from the second accused.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and admitted one and six previous convictions respectively.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to nine months' and the second to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.

COMPLAINANT FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Husein Abdul Gafur, an exhibitor of the Small Causes Court, charged his ayah Noria Babu with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10.

The complainant's case was that he owned a number of hackney carriages. The accused collected Rs. 10 from one of his customers and decamped with it to Kholapur. The accused was brought back on a warrant from Kholapur to Bombay.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that on receiving news of his brother's illness he wanted to go to Kholapur. He asked for leave and wages, which the complainant would not pay. He then told the complainant that he had collected Rs. 10 from one of his customers and would keep it.

His Worship held that it was a false complaint and that the entries in the complainant's book showing the sums of money alleged to have been given the accused were also false. His Worship acquitted the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 25 to him as compensation.

CHIMABAI FISH DRYING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read in your issue of the 13th instant a letter on this subject. Being a very interested student of hygiene, I would like to make a few remarks in the interest of the public. The letter of Dr. P. A. Dias, L. M. & S., and Mr. Vevaina is full of misrepresentations, having a tendency to mislead the lay public. For instance, it is wrong to say that the fish is cured by sunlight only. The process of curing is done first by salting and then by drying it by evaporation. It is well known even to the merest tyro in bacteriology that saturation of organic matter with sodium chloride kills all harmful organisms, and preserves the substance indefinitely. This elementary rule is well known to every house-wife who salts her beef or pork. It is also well known that the special odour of fish is due to certain amines, and I defy any authority to say that these substances can be the cause of any epidemic waterborne.

Every bacteriologist knows that the process of curing fish or any other food stuff by salting is in no way injurious to health. If the opinion and experience of Dr. Dias and Mr. Vevaina were correct, all our sea ports and villages which cure salt-fish in enormous quantities, would be hot beds of every epidemic, and the Government would be per force compelled to stop this vast and lucrative industry. I would ask Dr. Dias and Mr. Vevaina to produce any statistics to support their statements. In default of my proof I must qualify the statements of Dr. Dias and Mr. Vevaina as baseless. Moreover I may here remark that if blue bottles are a bridge for epidemics between man and organic matter, I fail to understand how they could be a barrier in the case of toddy. Swarms of them are found floating in this favourite beverage which millions of people along the coast so freely indulge in without any ill-effects caused by the germs they are supposed to harbour.

I consider the opinion of Dr. Fides Concois who is backed by other numerous qualifications a D. Ph. of a British university, of greater authority than the combined opinions of Dr. Dias and Mr. Vevaina.—Yours etc.

R. F. CASTELLINO.

Grant Medical College,

June 13.

OVERWORKED MEN ON STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Factory Act demands periodical stoppages of work and weekly holidays to all working under its provisions.

Cannot the unfortunate engaged on the various steam vessels in the Bombay harbour claim similar privileges? Surely when a vessel is called upon to work several times in a month from twenty-four to fifty hours and more at a stretch, and without relief, it is a state of affairs bordering on slavery.

These sweating sea dogs have no kindly Government Inspector to depend on to ensure anything like a regular holiday or rest.

Their owners always have work for them not only on Sundays but gasseted holidays as well and lucky is the man who can for certain look forward to a Sunday, feast or fast day.

Can nothing be done to lighten their burden?—Yours etc.

J. V. H.

Bombay, June 14.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

BERNE TREATY CRITICISED.

Lord Milner was the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the British Section of the International Association for Labour Legislation, held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 28, says the "Manchester Guardian." In the discussion great disappointment was expressed with the treaty adopted by the Berne Congress last September, with regard to which the report of the section says:—

"Agreements binding the signatory States to regulate by labour only up to the age of 16 and allowing them to grant almost unlimited overtime on top of a ten-hour day for women and boys would be a positive disaster if they came to be regarded as models of what industrial legislation should be. It is essential that some measures should be taken by the more advanced countries to express their opinions on the matter, and declare that the conventions merely represent a wavering first step, and must not be regarded as final."

Lord Bryce, who was unable to attend the meeting, sent a letter in which he said: "Legislation is in our time trying an immense number of experiments in the field of labour. There are countless laws attempting to improve the conditions under which work is done and to regulate hours and afford protection to classes which seem unable adequately to protect themselves. There are many other laws intended to avert or provide for the settlement of disputes between employer and employed. Your Association is rendering a great service in recording and examining this mass of legislation, and may render even more valuable help in studying the results of the application of these laws and noting what success attends the experiments being tried by nearly all civilised countries. Not only in Europe, but in Canada and the United States also, a vast field is open to observation and scientific study."

Professor Sir Thomas Oliver, who presided, said that the Association asserted that accidents and disease occurring in occupations could and should be provided to a greater extent than at present, that night work for young persons should be further restricted, and a Sunday's rest secured; a much larger number of workmen, and that diseases of occupation over and above those already scheduled should come under compensation.

LORD MILNER AND MODERN SWEATING.

Lord Milner said he regarded the Association's work as a necessary branch of the great campaign against sweating, by which the meant not only under-payment, but bad and unhealthy, and therefore uneconomic, conditions of labour. "In struggling to put an end to sweating, I believe we are striving for something absolutely attainable in the existing economic conditions of the country. I am convinced that there is no industry worth maintaining which requires sweating for its preservation or even for its prosperity. Industry carried on under these conditions is from the national point of view thoroughly bad business." There might be branches of industry where, owing to foreign competition, reforms which ought to be carried out all round might be difficult of attainment. There were means available for protecting ourselves against such cases. At the same time the struggle to raise the standard of industrial conditions was going on all round, and the conscience of the civilised world was being thoroughly roused. It was therefore necessary to have a means of communication and of exchange of ideas between workers in the same field in different countries. Our own Trade Boards Act had had an effect in raising the standard in other countries, and there could be no doubt that an immensely greater output of remedial and progressive legislation must result from the fact that the reformers in different countries were advancing in line and in communication with one another. He was not an internationalist. He did not want to see the different national types, characters, and aspirations flattened out all over the world. One of the best channels into which the national instinct could be directed was that of raising a nation to a high and honourable place in respect to conditions of industry. "Just think what the position of a nation would be that could say there is no degrading work and no one in the country who doesn't receive sufficient remuneration to enable him to live a decent tolerable human life." (Applause.)

BACKWARD COUNTRIES.

Professor Bauer, of Basle, the general secretary of the Association, said that while the new treaty was in many respects less favourable than the present conditions of labour legislation in the most advanced countries, it marked a distinct advance in Belgium and France and Italy.

Sir Victor Horsley said that our Government ought to record a protest against the treaty and to make it clear that it was not the last word, but something which must be quickly amended. At the diplomatic conference to be held this year our representatives should ask the other agreeing countries to join in an expression of opinion to that effect. The Executive was now pressing the Government to do this. The barbarous result of the Congress with regard to allowance for overtime showed that public health had been entirely subordinate to economic considerations.

Dr. G. C. Simpson, Imperial Meteorologist in India, has been granted about 24 months' privilege leave, from the 18th July. Mr. W. A. Bion officiates for him. Dr. Simpson proceeds to Australia during his leave, and will read a paper before the British Association, which meets this year in Australia, on the subject of Antarctic meteorology. Dr. Simpson accompanied Captain Scott on his expedition, but returned before the final catastrophe, and the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty presented the Antarctic medal to Dr. Simpson at the last Leave.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday June 15, 1914.

THE BILL THAT NOBODY WANTS.

The text of the Bill "to amend the Law as to the Council of India and for other purposes connected therewith", which we published on Saturday, does not remove any of the fears which were aroused by Reuter's cabled summary, nor does it reveal any fresh features of a liberal character. Mr. Jinnah was certainly justified in his description of the Bill as "most disappointing", and we are glad to know that this representative of the deputation now in England lost no time in informing the public that this proposed reform of Lord Crewe's is not in the least likely to satisfy opinion in this country. Frankly, what the Bill does is to abolish the Secretary of State's Council as a Council, and substitute for it a body of official administrators, who will administer the affairs of India in England in a sort of state of independence, communicating their views and orders direct to Simla and Delhi, without reference either to the Secretary of State or Parliament. Lord Crewe seems to think in his innocence, no doubt persuaded to such a belief by his official advisers, that this new scheme is calculated to relieve the Secretary of State of a great deal of unnecessary detailed work. If the Bill ever goes through, which it seems to us will be impossible when his character is fully exposed, we shall not envy him his awakening. It is the most completely bureaucratising scheme for the control of a great department of State that could possibly be conceived. At the present time the most indifferent Secretary of State must know something of what is going on in his Department. Lord Crewe has been persuaded to father a scheme which, in practice, will keep the Secretary of State in a condition of general ignorance. This can only mean that when questions begin to be asked in Parliament, and they are likely in such case to be much more numerous than now, the work and embarrassment of the Secretary and his Under-Secretary in making themselves acquainted with the affairs with which they will have to deal in Parliament will be immensely increased. It is characteristic of Lord Crewe's innocence that he should have been persuaded to believe that such a scheme will lead to a lightening of his labours, and it is characteristic of the saving grace of bureaucrats,—their blank stupidity and lack of foresight, when greedily engaged in the attempt to gain unchecked control of the administrative machine,—that they have not realised that such a system as they are now attempting to set up at the India Office would ultimately defeat the ends they have in view.

To deal with the Bill in detail, there is no doubt that Mr. Jinnah is correct in describing "what appears at the first blush to be some sort of principle of election" as being "to all practical purposes illusory". The Bill provides that, at least, two of the members of the Council, which may consist of as many as ten, shall be domiciled in India at the time of their appointment, and it is possible to have more. That is to say, the provision which lays down that there shall always be at least six members who were at the time of their ap-

pointment either domiciled in India, or "had served or resided in India for at least ten years and had not ceased so to reside or serve for at least five years before the date of their appointment", leaves the door open for the appointment of more than two Indian members. But judging from the general context of the clause this is merely accidental, and the intention is to have only two Indian members. It is extremely doubtful whether the Council will ever consist of less than nine members, so that the demand for a proportion of at least one-third to be elected members goes by the board. We may be told that the intention is that there should be a minimum of two elected members in a council of seven, with the option to appoint another, if the total number of members rises to nine or ten. But that is not good enough. Intentions which are not expressly interpreted in an Act are apt to be ignored, and we can imagine that Secretaries of State would be very easily persuaded to ignore this one. But the system of so-called election is in itself a bad one. What is wanted, and what only can be really satisfactory, in our view, is a system of direct election by the elected members of the Legislative Councils in India. We can see no reason for avoiding this but the one of trying to avoid the arrival at the India Office of really representative and independent men. We have never been in favour, as our readers are aware, of the "panel" scheme, and we think it a pity that it was ever put forward. Here is a permanent constituency, which represents better than any other existing body in the country ascertainable educated Indian opinion. Why should it not be used for the purpose of direct election? Lord Crewe's Bill, however, adopts the "panel", and provides for it to be chosen, not merely by the elected Indian members of the Legislative Councils, but by all non-official members by Government, as well as representatives of European commercial bodies and other select constituencies. The object is admittedly to satisfy Indian opinion in this matter, and to give it a representative hearing on the Council. European opinion, official and non-official, is and always has been well represented on the Indian Council. If non-official European opinion wants to be directly represented by an elected member that is a matter for consideration, but what is the necessity or fairness of allowing it to intervene and complicate the issue in the selection of Indian members to represent the Indian community? This, combined with the facts, that in Mr. Jinnah's words large numbers of the electors will be "creatures of the official class", and that the mere existence of a panel will set up a temptation to those forming it to make themselves "obliging" to Government, deprives this "elective" element under Lord Crewe's scheme of any real attraction. It would be better than this to leave the Secretary of State in possession of the free choice which he now exercises.

We have said above that the Bill proposes to abolish the Secretary of State's Council as a Council. This is no exaggeration. The Committee system is to be abolished, and general rules will be laid down, by which the various departments will carry on their work without reference to the Council. The departments will not even be under the control of a member of the Council. What the Councilors will do, beyond holding meetings at undefined intervals, when there will apparently be no business for them to transact, except of a formal character, is largely left to the imagination; though we have the cold consolation of Lord Crewe's suggestion last year that one of them will be attached to each department, not to initiate or control, but for purposes of consultation. The necessity for a weekly meeting is abolished, meetings will be convened and held "when and as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct." The quorum of five is abolished and a quorum of only three established instead. The powers of the Secretary of State to act without consulting the Council are enormously enlarged, and in many matters in which it has hitherto been necessary to have a concurrence of the majority of votes of members of Council this necessity is dispensed with. The necessity of "submitting to Council, or depositing in the Council room for the perusal of members orders and communications proposed to be sent to India, or to be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State, and of recording and notifying to members the grounds on which any order or communication to India has been treated as urgent," is to be abolished. The necessity of obtaining the signature of two or more members of the Council, either with or without the counter-signature of the Secretary of State or Under-Secretary to certain important documents, is abolished. And the Secretary of State is finally

relieved of the necessity of communicating to the members of his Council any order relating to "the internal tranquillity of India, or the interests of India in any other country, or the peace or security of any part of His Majesty's Dominions" which he considers to be of the nature to require secrecy. In fact, there is to be a Council, but it will cease to exercise any functions of any importance. The functions it formerly exercised will, apparently, be transferred to the permanent officials, who, in addition, will be privileged to dispense with the necessity of seeking the Secretary of State's sanction to the bulk of the business they transact. The system of independent departmental administration which this Bill proposes to set up is monstrous and unparalleled. Apart from the appalling extent to which it would remove the details of administration from the purview of public opinion, and prevent public access to the most momentous transactions, it would place the Viceroy and his Council under the dictation of the Under-Secretaries and Assistant Under-Secretaries of the India Office,—an intolerable state of affairs! Who demands this amazing "reform"? Simla does not demand it. Karachi did not ask for it. Agra did not ask for it. No voice has been heard in England to ask for it. It has been hatched in the India Office for the convenience of Sir William Holderness and his colleagues, and the confiding Lord Crewe has embraced it as a reform purporting to lighten the burdens of the Secretary of State, and incidentally, to throw a sop to educated opinion in India. We trust that the cabled opinions of the press in this country will soon disillusion him.

Notes of the Day.

The War Fever in Greece.

Reuter's messages to-day as to the possible outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey point to the most alarming factor in the present Near Eastern situation. Everybody knows that the relations between the two Governments have been for some time strained almost to the breaking point, the Asia Minor refugees question being in the nature of a climax. The Treaty of Bucharest, instead of bringing peace, has brought a sword. The partition of Macedonia, the severance of Salonika from its economic hinterland and its subjection to an alien yoke, the ethnographic compromises in the delimitation of Albania, and the indiscriminate parceling out of the Aegean Islands have created a series of new bondages far more galling and dangerous than under the old regimes. The Near Eastern press has, again, added fuel to the fire. Turkish "atrocities," Greek "atrocities," persecutions in Macedonia and Thrace with counter-persecutions in Asia Minor, have filled the columns of both the Turkish and Greek newspapers. The London Branch of the All-India Moslem League, in their recent memorial to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, drew the latter's attention to the fact that since the beginning of last year no less than 200,000 Moslems had abandoned their homes in Macedonia.

A Coming Storm.

A telegram to-day reports that 50,000 Greeks are waiting to leave Asia Minor. The Greeks, although they now accuse the Moslems, have been again and again accused of treating the latter with deliberate and appalling cruelty. In the meantime public feeling at Athens is greatly excited over this matter. Constantinople, too, we may also readily believe, is similarly excited, and the war parties of the two capitals have for months past been clamorous. Greek policy would remove Turkey altogether from the arena of European affairs; Turkey would remove the menace of Greek mastery of the Aegean. Europe, of course, will expect M. Venizelos to throw his influence on the side of peace, but the reply of the Powers to the Greek Note on the evacuation of Epirus, the question of Chios and Mytilene handed over to Turkey, and Turkey's third Dreadnought have considerably weakened the Premier's position and heartened the Opposition in its fierce attacks upon his administration. M. Venizelos, however, to judge from his speech in the Chamber on Saturday, appears to have gone over to the war party. The Bourse has been closed, and the naval reserve has been ordered to join the colours. All this, it is to be feared, presages the coming of a storm.

The French Crisis.

Economic troubles in France, to which Reuter draws prominent attention to-day by the announcement of a new loan of thirty-six million sterling, redeemable in twenty-two years, are not just at present peculiar to that country, but the consequences there are more pronounced than in other countries. The iron and steel trade, it is said, is in a bad way, although it can look forward to support from heavy military expenditure, particularly on the renewal of war material and artillery. According to "The Economist," a

great French iron and steel company has just bought one of the most prominent Paris newspapers and has placed in editorial control a man who is reported to possess much influence in the War Office. We learn from the same journal that

M. Aimond, who is an expert in Government finances, has just published in a leading newspaper his views on the financial situation. His article emphasises the absolute necessity for a loan of at least 500 million francs within two months. M. Aimond recapitulates the features of the situation—a deficit of 800 millions, an extraordinary military expenditure estimated at 1,400 millions, a budget of 54 milliards for ordinary expenditure, with estimated receipts only 5 milliards. Moreover, revenue returns are falling below, instead of exceeding, the estimates, as was hoped. On this sketch of the position he bases his urgent demand for an income-tax, and would like also to impose a super-tax on the lives of the British. Budget, and to raise a further 100 millions from succession duties and another 100 millions from alcohol.

The Persian Problem.

"The Times" has just declared that "a crisis of unusual gravity is approaching" in Persia. On several occasions recently we have drawn attention to the unsatisfactory condition of that country, and have urged an instant modification of the present policy of drift which has resulted in undue advantages secured by Russia, to the detriment of the interests of the country. We are glad the subject is at present attracting a good deal of attention among politicians and publicists at Home, many of whom appear to be in favour of a revision of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Another cause for revision, as we pointed out on Saturday, is just provided by the decision of the British Government to purchase a large interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. But quite apart from this and other considerations, a revision of the Convention might be welcomed, if only for the opportunity given to Russia and Great Britain to take Persia into their confidence. Russia in the North with her military occupation may be indifferent to Persia's views or susceptibilities, but it is incumbent on Britain not to adopt a similar attitude. Great Britain has pledged herself to the rehabilitation of Persia. To this end the gendarmerie must be used and must be largely strengthened. The anomaly of committing to Sweden the defence of British interests in Persia, for which British money has to be advanced, should be removed, and the place of the Swedish officers taken by British officers, preferably with Indian experience.

Anglo-Persian Oil.

In regard to the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., which has just come into political prominence, it is interesting to note that it was formed in 1909 to work a concession, obtained from the Persian Government in 1901 by Mr. W. K. D'Arcy, granting an exclusive right to exploit petroliferous areas and to sell petroleum throughout Persia, with the exception of five provinces in the north. The Company is essentially British, Lord Strathcona having been its first Chairman. All the Directors are British, and the Burma Oil Co. holds practically all the ordinary shares. In return for the privileges granted to the Company, the Persian Government receives 16 per cent. of the net profits of working. The local tribes also hold shares in the producing Companies. The Company's concession covers some 500,000 square miles of Persian territory. As yet only a small portion of this vast area has been geologically examined, but there are some thirty to forty known oilfields in it. This country was the original home of the Zoroastrians. The line of the oil-bearing zone runs from Kaseri-Shirin, in the north, parallel to the Persian Gulf, down to the Baluchistan frontier. The Company have a large refinery at Abadan, and the chief offices are at Mohamerrah.

LORD WILLINGDON.

DEPARTURE FOR POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 14.

Lord and Lady Willingdon left for Poona last night after a busy day in Bangalore visiting places of interest including the Indian Institute of Science and the Remount Depot at Hosur. For want of time their Excellencies were unable to visit the Salvation Army's Silk Farm.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 13.

Members of the Servants of India Society working in different provincial branches, as well as those at the central headquarters, held their annual meeting in Poona on 12th June to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation-day of the Society.

A telegram was received from the Hon. Mr. Gokhale saying that he was with them in spirit, if not in body, and wishing the annual gathering a success.

Messrs. Devadhar, Kunjru, Dravid and Kaikini gave an account of the work of their respective branches during the past year, their present position and their prospects. Mr. Ranganathan Naidu spoke for the Madras branch in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Sastriar on account of ill-health.

THE GREAT POLO CONTEST.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

AN EASY WIN FOR ENGLAND.

WINNERS' BRILLIANT PLAY.

AMERICANS COMPLETELY DEMORALIZED.

"A MOST SPORTSMANLIKE GAME."

In view of the difficulties that beset Lord Wimborne at first in not being able to secure the services of the most prominent players, an effort was made to have this contest postponed to the Autumn. The American Polo Association, however, declined to concede this, and intimated that the Cup would have to go by default.

Nothing daunted, however, Lord Wimborne stuck manfully to his guns, and in spite of the bad luck which seemed to dog him at every turn, decided not to withdraw the challenge. Interviewed on the eve of sailing Lord Wimborne said he was not over sanguine of success, but thought he might win.

There was no alteration in the composition of the two teams at the last minute, but Captain Lockett who replaced Mr. Traill kept goal, Captain Barrett playing number 3. This convincing victory in the first match is very satisfactory news, for the pessimistic reports which were being received up to the last moment were far from encouraging, the latest being that the English ponies were stale and several were suffering from strained tendons and bruises.

The English team has 36 ponies amongst them being Energy, a veteran belonging to the Duke of Westminster, that has played in the two previous International Tournaments.

It will be remembered that about three weeks ago an opinion was expressed in New York that the Americans appeared to be overtrained, the betting quoted, however, does not corroborate this as the home team were decided favourites.

It is too soon yet to crow and the unexpected often takes place, still, from the accounts of the first game one would be quite justified in coming to the conclusion the Englishmen must win the Cup. The next game takes place to-morrow.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

England to-day defeated America at polo by 8½ goals to 3. England played the better game throughout.

AMERICANS FAVOURITE.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The English polo ponies are reported to be going stale. Several are suffering from strained tendons and bruises.

The betting is 10 to 7 in favour of the Americans for the series of international and 10 to 8 for to-day's game.

MEADOW BROOK, June 14.

In the first polo test match the Englishmen gave a surprising exhibition of teamwork and accurate hitting. Their back-hand shots were especially fine.

The English ponies, too, out-galloped the American mounts in every race for the ball.

The defenders appeared to be completely demoralised from the first chukker. They overrode the ball and missed easy shots. Play was almost entirely in their half of the ground.

All the Englishmen played a most unselfish game. Captain Cheape and Captain Tomkinson were excellent in attack always being well up the ground on the ball.

The game was played throughout in a most sportsmanlike manner.

LATER DETAILS.

MEADOWBROOK, June 14.

The International polo match was played here to-day before a crowd of 40,000 persons. The light was good and the weather was fine. The sun beat down somewhat fiercely, but its heat was tempered by slight breeze which blew across the ground, which was in perfect condition. The teams lined up as follows:—

AMERICA:

Mr. Lamontagne, ... No. 1.
Mr. Monty Waterbury, ... No. 2.
Mr. Milburn, ... No. 3.
Mr. Larry Waterbury, ... back.

ENGLAND:

Captain Tomkinson, ... No. 1
Captain Cheape, ... No. 2
Captain Barrett, ... No. 3
Captain Lockett, ... back

First Chukker:—L. Waterbury picked the ball out of a scrimmage but Tomkinson quickly got possession of it and dashing down to the American goal hit the ball between the posts after 50 seconds play.

After the restart some brilliant combination between Tomkinson and Cheape enabled the latter to score again. Cheape did the bulk of the early aggressive work. Score 2-0.

Second Chukker:—In this chukker Lamontagne had four unsuccessful shots at goal. M. Waterbury hit a goal for America after galloping the whole length of the field with the ball which he obtained out of some close play. Cheape was penalised half a point. Score 1½-1.

Third Chukker:—Tomkinson scored almost immediately after the start of this chukker. The Americans were penalised a half Tomkinson and Cheape repeatedly carried the ball down into American ground but four shots put in failed. Score 2½-1.

Fourth Chukker:—Immediately at the start Cheape tore up the field and hit a goal in 10 seconds after the beginning of the play. This is said to be a record for quick scoring. The Americans added a goal to their score, but this was followed by another for England, knocked in by Lockett. England lost a quarter goal by playing for safety. Score 4½-1½.

Fifth Chukker:—After a series of fast runs up and down the field Tomkinson scored from a melee in front of goal. Score 5½-1½.

Sixth Chukker:—Lamontagne made a fine drive of 75 yards as a long shot but failed to score. M. Waterbury shortly afterwards got possession and riding hard down three-quarters of the length of the ground hit the ball between the posts. Cheape made another goal for England. L. Waterbury and Lockett were both penalised a half. Score 5½-2.

Seventh Chukker:—This chukker was remarkable for a goal scored by Cheape after a most magnificent combination of the whole team. The Americans were now playing with desperation and pressing hard forced Lockett to play for safety from an otherwise certain goal by M. Waterbury. England thus lost a quarter. Score 6½-2.

Eighth Chukker:—Lockett scored after 53 seconds play and Tomkinson 54 seconds later. The Americans appeared to be demoralised, but Milburn made a great effort and added a goal. Score 8½-3.

AMERICA CUP.

THE RESOLUTE'S THIRD TEST RACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 13.

The Resolute won the third test race for the defendership of the America Cup.

OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW.

RESULT OF MILITARY TRIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The result of the four military trials at the Olympia Horse Show places a Belgian first, Frenchmen second, third and fourth and Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy fifth. Lieutenant Pearce is seventh and Lieutenant Hardinge tenth. Other Englishmen are twelfth to seventeenth.

LANCER OFFICER WINS CANADIAN CUP.

Mr. Geoffrey Brooke of the 10th Lancers won the Canadian Cup for Jumping at the International Horse Show.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 12.

At Bath, Hampshire beat Somerset by an innings and 192 runs.

At Bournemouth, Kent beat Worcestershire by an innings and 230 runs.

LONDON, June 13.

At Birmingham, Warwick beat Derby by 125 runs.

At Lord's, Middlesex drew with Yorkshire but led on the first innings.

At Nottingham, Notts drew with Lancashire but led on the first innings.

MEMORABLE PROCESSION OF SALVATION ARMY MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The members of the Salvation Army of all nationalities went in a procession from Central London to Hyde Park to-day. The procession was a memorable one and took an hour to pass the gates of the Park.

TURKO-GRECIAN TROUBLE.

EXCITEMENT IN GREECE INCREASING.

GREEK PREMIER'S WARNINGS.

BOURSE CLOSED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 13.

Six steamers chartered by the Government are continuously transporting refugees to the Aegean Islands.

GRAVE SITUATION AND INTENSE INDIGNATION.

GREEK PREMIER'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 12.

Public excitement is increasing. In a speech in the Chamber, M. Venezelos described the arrivals of thousands upon thousands of hapless, pitiable Greeks, ejected destitute from the Turkish territory. He declared that the situation was grave but it would become even graver unless the conditions altered. Greece would not be content with mere lamentations. (Prolonged cheers.)

PERSECUTIONS UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

M. Venezelos, Premier, in the Chamber announced that the Turkish persecutions were unparalleled in history. They aimed at the elimination of populations which had been inhabiting the country for several thousand years.

Besides thousands of Greeks from Thrace over 20,000 from Asia Minor have arrived in Greece and there are 50,000 more on the Asiatic coast awaiting the chance to depart.

After consulting with the financiers, the Government has ordered the closing of the Bourse owing to the uncertainty of the situation.

DISCHARGED SAILORS RECALLED TO JOIN COLOURS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 13.

All the Greek sailors of 1908 class have been ordered to join the colours.

OMINOUS GREEK NOTE TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.

The Greek Minister has presented a note drawing attention to the treatment of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire and declaring that Greece will decline to take any responsibility for the consequences if the situation continues.

"WAR WITH TURKEY IS INEVITABLE."

ATHENS, June 14.

The Newspaper "Hestia" expresses an opinion that war with Turkey is inevitable.

REMOVAL OF OTTOMAN GREEKS DESPITE PORTE'S ASSURANCE.

AN EXPEDITIOUS PLAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

Although the Porte has given categorical assurances that it will remove the causes which compel the Ottoman Greeks to leave the country, nevertheless there are reasons to fear that the Government are really bent on removing the Greek element from all the strategic points such as the vicinity of Constantinople, the Dardanelles and the Smyrna littoral.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

The Porte recently proposed to the Greek Government a scheme of an exchange of populations which Greece accepted but, before further progress could be made, the existing situation arose owing to the action of the Committee engaged in settling the refugees from Macedonia, the Committee evidently considering its plan to be more expeditious.

THREE NEW SYDNEY WHARVES BURNED.

DAMAGE OVER £100,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Three new large wharves at Millers' Point have been burned, also a quantity of wool. The total damage is over £100,000.

The Lahore Municipal Committee have entrusted the preparation of a comprehensive sewerage scheme for the city and civil station to the firm of Messrs. Lane Brown and Howlett, Consulting Engineers, Lucknow.

CAMBERLEY COLLEGE MYSTERY.

INDIAN INFANTRY OFFICER FOUND DEAD.

BULLET WOUND IN HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Captain Roberts of the 11th Rajputs, has been found dead at Camberley College with a bullet wound in his head.

VERDICT AT INQUEST.

LATER.

At an inquest on the body of Captain Roberts, of the 11th Rajputs, a verdict was returned of suicide during temporary insanity due to overstudy and the delusion that he was unpopular with his comrades.

BRITISH COVENANTERS' MEETING.

NATIONALISTS STORM A PLATFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Lord Milner, the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Charles Beresford were speakers at the British Covenanters' demonstration at Leeds. There were disorderly scenes, a crowd of Nationalists storming one of the platforms. The speakers were escorted to safety by the police.

INDIA AND MISSION DIFFICULTIES.

LORD SYDENHAM ON CHRISTIAN QUALITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Bishop Copleston presided at a meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta at Westminster.

Addressing the meeting Canon Brown said that despite the difficulties raised by the caste system, colour question, etc., the Church was undismayed. New national ideas meant that India had passed the period of stagnation and the Church sooner or later would gain gloriously.

Lord Sydenham said that he could not picture an Indian nation unless Christian qualities and the spirit underlying Western institutions permeated the millions of India.

EXEMPTION FROM PANAMA TOLLS.

REPEAL BILL PASSED BY SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The Senate has passed the Panama Tolls Exemption Act Repeal Bill by 50 votes to 35.

The Senate rejected an amendment to allow the dispute to be carried to the Supreme Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASS THE REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The House of Representatives has passed by 216 votes to 71 the Panama Bill, with the amendment of the Senate declaring that the repeal of the tolls clause of the Panama Canal Act is not to be construed as waiving the rights of the United States with regard to exemption.

The Bill was thereupon sent to President Wilson.

INDIANS ON THE KOMAGATA

ENQUIRY SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Court of enquiry into the case of the Indians on board the Komagata has been suspended. The reason has not been stated.

It is believed that the authorities are awaiting the result of communications between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government.

The Komagata's owners have not replied to the offer of the Vancouver Indians to pay the balance of the charter money. Lloyds' agent is not attempting to dispose of the cargo of coal.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, June 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Stevenson, Ex-vice-President of the United States.

Indian meetings are being organised at a number of places to congratulate the Viceroy on his birthday. The meeting at Simla will be held on the 19th Sir Harnam Singh presiding.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

RADICAL-SOCIALISTS' DEMAND.

"DOWN WITH POINCARÉ."

BANKRUPTCY THREATENED.

M. VIVIANI FORMS CABINET.

NEW MILITARY SERVICE BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 12.

The new Government has resigned after having been defeated in the Chamber by 306 votes to 262 on the first vote of confidence.

M. Ribot had previously made a Ministerial declaration, during which he was frequently interrupted by the Socialists who continually shouted "Down with Three Years' Service!"

RESOLUTION WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

PARIS, June 13.

The resolution on which the Government was defeated, said:—"The Chamber respecting the wishes of the electors will only give its confidence to the Government capable of realising the combination of the forces of the Left."

M. Ribot in a speech had previously declared his intention of governing with the majority of the Left.

M. RIBOT ON DAILY ACCUMULATING DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, June 13.

M. Ribot has issued a statement in which he expresses the sincere hope that the future Government will extricate France from her difficulties which, he says, are accumulating daily.

He indicates that M. Viviani will reconstruct the Ministry.

M. VIVIANI TO FORM CABINET.

OTHER MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 13.

M. Viviani has agreed to form a Cabinet. He himself will be Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Messimy, Minister of War; M. Gautier, Minister of Marine and M. Noulens, Minister of Finance.

LONDON, June 13.

The political crisis in France is considered the most serious in the history of the Third Republic, marking an open conflict between President Poincaré and the majority of the Republican and Socialist Deputies and an increasing divergence between the Senate and the Chamber.

The latter, in overthrowing the Cabinet of all talents, voiced the opinion that progress depended not on men but on organised parties.

PRESSURE ON PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

The action of the Radical-Socialists yesterday was prompted by a desire to force President Poincaré to resign or to accept a Ministry opposed to the Three Years' Service Law and proportional representation and favouring an inquisitorial income-tax.

ALTERNATIVE MEANS FINANCIAL CRISIS.

President Poincaré's alternative to summoning such a Ministry is dissolution, but this would involve a financial crisis, as the budget which should have been passed in December has still not been voted and votes on account expire on the 30th instant.

Unless a loan of £80,000,000 is raised by that date, bankruptcy will be imminent.

The triumphant Radical-Socialists swarmed out of the Chamber shouting "To Versailles!" which is equivalent to "Down with Poincaré!"

LATER.
The loan which the French Government proposed raising was at 8½ per cent. and was intended to meet the expenditure on the War and Navy Departments and the extraordinary outlay on the occupation of Morocco.

THE NEW LOAN.

PARIS, June 14.

At a conference of the new ministers it was decided to ask the Chamber to authorise the loan of £36,000,000.

It is proposed that the price shall be 10 and interest at 4 per cent. instead of 92 and 3½ per cent. as held in the view by the Ribot cabinet.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MILITARY SERVICE BILLS.

M. Viviani, the new Premier, has consented to modify the formula of the military service law which led to the previous failure in the effort to form a cabinet.

He now states that the Government will introduce bills providing for the military training of the youth of the country and the reorganisation of the reserve.

Only when these are passed, announces the Premier, can the Government propose the lightening of the military expenditure.

RUSSIAN VIEW ON THREE YEARS' SERVICE LAW.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE DON'T WANT WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.

An article, attributed to the Minister of War, appears in the "Bourse Gazette" discussing the resignation of M. Ribot. It emphasises that Russia cannot be indifferent to the discord in France over the Three Years' Service Law and adds:—"Russia has faith in her pledges to the Franco-Russian Alliance and naturally expects her ally to do likewise. Russia's enormous sacrifices are well-known."

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH IN "PEACE-FOOTING."

The article proceeds to point out that Germany's peace-footing is 880,000 men; Austria's 500,000 and Italy's 1,000,000. France would therefore be expected to have one of 770,000 men and this could only be attained by the Three Years' Service Law.

In conclusion, the article asserts that France and Russia do not want war. But Russia is ready for it and she hopes that France is also.

IRISH NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

SPLIT BETWEEN MR. REDMOND AND COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

A serious split has occurred in the Nationalist Volunteer movement. The Provisional Committee governing the volunteers, refused Mr. Redmond's co-operation and decided to organise the force on its own lines.

Mr. Redmond now denounces the Committee as self-constituted and says that the majority on it does not support the Irish Party, which is supported by 95 per cent. of the volunteers. He dwells upon the grave responsibility of military organisation and affirms that unless the Committee reconsiders its decision, he will appeal to the volunteers to organise themselves independently until the Convention can elect a permanent governing body.

APPALLING OCEAN DISASTER AVERTED.

LINER NEW YORK STRUCK BY STEAMER PRETORIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

What might have been another appalling ocean disaster has been narrowly averted two hundred miles east of Nantucket. The liner New York was struck glancing a blow in a dense fog at night by the steamer Pretoria and badly holed above the waterline. The passengers, who were in their night attire, rushed on the deck but there was no panic.

RUSSIAN SUGAR TRADE.

THE AMOUNT FIXED FOR HOME MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETERSBURG, June 13.

The Council of Ministers has fixed the amount of sugar to be issued to the Home markets in 1914-15 at one and a half million tons.

SUDAN LOAN BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS FOR IRRIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The Sudan Loan Bill was read the second time in the House of Commons today. It re-allocates the money provided in last year's Bill in the following manner:—£2,000,000 for irrigation of 500,000 acres in Gezireh Plain; £200,000 for minor irrigation works; £300,000 for extension of the Sudan railway system.

The Commission engineers found the irrigation scheme practicable and certain to prove profitable.

LORD KITCHENER CONFIRMS THE VIEW.

This view had been confirmed by Lord Kitchener, who said that this limited area could produce ten thousand tons of cotton annually.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.

CARRANZA TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PROGRESS CONSIDERED ENCOURAGING.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The President considers that the progress of mediation at Niagara is most encouraging and expects a favourable outcome in a few days.

ARMS FOR REBELS ENTRAINED OFF ANTILLA.

TAJICO, June 13.

The Antilla has discharged its cargo. The latter was immediately entrained for the rebels.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

It is announced that no vessel with munitions will be allowed clearance for any Mexican port in future. The Antilla got away under a misunderstanding on the part of the Government Department.

LAYING FOUNDATION-STONE OF STANSEIM CHURCH.

PRINCE OF WALES'S SOLICITUDE FOR HAPPINESS OF HIS TENANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Prince of Wales to-day laid the foundation-stone of the Stanseim Church, South London.

His Royal Highness, who was making his first appearance at a public function, was loudly cheered. The district was decorated with flags and inscriptions bearing words, "God bless the Prince," etc.

The Prince made a speech in which he referred to the fact that the church was on his Duchy of Cornwall estate. He added that he did not pretend to have much knowledge of the Housing Reform Act but by studying the happiness of his tenants he hoped to gain experience.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES AT BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Chinese Minister presided at the annual banquet of the China Society yesterday. There was a representative gathering of over 150 persons, including Sir Walter Hillier, Sir Charles Addis and Sir Robert Bredon.

The Minister proposing the toast of the Republic of China remarked that the Chinese Republic was similar to Rome in that it could not be built in a day. The Republic had already done good work and he wished it in future the greatest success, stability and peace.

Sir R. Bredon, proposing the toast of the Society, dealt with the extraordinary change in China. He advocated a spirit of optimism. Pessimism was unjustified. The outlook was much better, but patience was necessary. Referring to the President he declared that Yun-Shih-kai had a great hold on affairs.

The Hindustan Bank case appeal preferred by Doulat Rai, late managing director, against the winding up order and the application made by him for the transfer of the misfeasance proceedings against him and other ex-directors of the bank from the court of Rai Damodar Das, Special District Judge, Multan, will come up for hearing before Mr. Justice Rattigan of the Chief Court on the 19th instant.

BOMBAY COTTON FIRES.

ARTIFICIAL DAMPING—A PENAL OFFENCE.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 13.

The Committee of the International Federation of Master-cotton spinners' and Manufacturers' Association to-day discussed the Bombay fires. The Indian delegates, Messrs. Wadia and Johnson, suggested the possibility that artificial damping might have contributed to the outbreaks. It was pointed out that Lord Crewe had already declared such damping to be fraudulent. The Committee strongly expressed an opinion in favour of the Indian Government's making damping a penal offence.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

A deputation consisting of British, German, Austrian, Italian, Belgian and Indian delegates was appointed to wait on Lord Crewe regarding various questions connected with cotton-growing in India.

A COTTON MAGNATE'S BEQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. Henry Harrison, cotton manufacturer of Blackburn, left £344,861. Of this sum, upwards of a hundred thousand pounds go to charities.

COLLABORATION IN COTTON GROWING

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ORGANISES SERIES OF MEETINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 13.

The Committee of the International Federation of Master-cotton-spinners' and Manufacturers' has opened a series of meetings. Sixteen countries including India and Japan are represented.

Sir Charles Macara emphasised that it was the duty of the members to continue their efforts until all nations recognised the utility of international collaboration in cotton-growing.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES RAID THEATRES.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY BOMB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Three militant suffragettes raided the West-End theatres last evening. They made futile attempts to speak. They were roughly treated.

Scotland Yard states that the Westminster Abbey bomb was made of two domes of an exceptionally large double bicycle-bell. A wire was suspended from the pinnacle of the back of the chair. The bomb contained chlorate explosive and iron nuts.

PROCESSION TO OLYMPIA BROKEN UP BY POLICE.

LONDON, June 13.

The suffragettes to-day intended to go in a procession to the Olympia but the police broke up the procession outside the Albert Hall.

PRECAUTIONS AT ASCOT.

Great precautions are being taken at Ascot against Suffragette outrages.

SUFFRAGETTES BURN CRICKET PAVILION.

TABLOID EMEITIC CONVEYER FINED £10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The suffragettes have burnt the cricket pavilion at Reigate.

The solicitor's clerk, who was charged with having conveyed tabloid emetics to Suffragettes in Holloway gaol, has been fined £10.

ANTI-MAHOMEDAN LITERATURE.

AUTHOR WARNED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that in respect of the publication entitled "Isbat-i Kafara," meaning the vindication of the doctrine of atonement, from the pen of Dr. Thomas Howell of Lahore, the local Government have warned the author and printers of the book on account of its alleged effusions against Mahomedanism and that the unsold copies have been withdrawn from publication.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

MR. BALFOUR ON PHILANTHROPY.

THE COMPARATIVE METHOD.

Mr. Balfour, as Parliamentary Vice-President, took the chair at the annual meeting of the British Institute of Social Service held at Sunderland House on May 28, by permission of the Duchess of Marlborough, says the "Morning Post." Warmly commending the work of lending skilled assistance and classified knowledge to the social investigator and worker, he declared that social reform, so far from being an easy thing, was excessively difficult. Nobody could hope to be successful who did not collect experience in his own and other countries in order that his efforts might be rationally guided. The comparative method of philanthropy must have invaluable results. It was folly for one country to imagine that nothing could be learnt from the experience of another. This method also helped the diagnosis of the evils under which we suffered. It prevented rash experiments, but did not discourage careful and sober efforts.

Among those present were the Duchess of Marlborough, Viscount Hill, Sir Henry Burdett, Lady Meyer, Lady Edmund Talbot, Mr. A. W. H. Ponsonby, M.P., Mr. Percy Alden, M.P. (the hon. secretary), the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, the Hon. Mrs. F. Bridgeman, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., Sir John Kirk, Sir R. Stanley, Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the Board of Education, Canon Masterman, Sir E. O'Malley, Mr. Walter Hazell, Alderman and Mrs. Broadbent (Huddersfield), Mrs. Alfred Illingworth, and Mrs. Bernard Shaw.

SKILLED ASSISTANCE AND CLASSIFIED KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Balfour said: In the absence of our President, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and of my co-Parliamentary Vice-President, the Prime Minister, I have been asked to take the chair, and I do so with very great pleasure because, as far as I am able to judge, the central work of this Society is one in which we ought all to take the profoundest interest, for it meets a need which other philanthropic societies cannot meet. It indeed meets a need which all other philanthropic societies may more or less feel, but which can only be adequately dealt with by some central institution. We do not for a moment profess to dictate the policy of any society other than our own. Our one object is to provide all who seek for information which, but for our labours, would be hardly available to the general public. Perhaps some of you would be inclined to ask how we differ in this respect from any other society; how our library differs from any other public library. Public libraries are open to the whole world. All may consult them, and all the information on this or any other subject contained in books is open, of course, to those who are prepared to go through the necessary labours and research. That is quite true. But do not for a moment suppose any library, any ordinary public library, from the British Museum downwards, can possibly effect the objects which we strive to attain, and which, I believe, in very large measure, we do succeed in attaining, for we do more than merely possess books which refer to the great social problems now agitating men's minds in every civilised country in the world. We do more than merely cover our shelves with the necessary reports. They are analysed. There are competent persons to guide the researches of any who desire information. The knowledge that they possess is classified knowledge, and whatever be the subject of public interest, philanthropic inquiry on which information is desired this society of ours is prepared to render skilled assistance and aid to the investigator and the worker. For my own part I cannot exaggerate the value which should be attached to an institution and organisation such as that which I have described.

SOCIAL REFORM NOT EASY.

We all talk about, and we all think now, of social reform. It is in the air. Everybody is considering how, in this direction or in that direction, organised effort may improve the lot of those who require assistance. But some of us may still be under the impression—though I hope a diminishing number—that all that is required to make a successful social reformer is an abundant supply of good intentions. (Laughter.) That really is not the case. No doubt there have been periods in which what I may call the critical spirit overshadowed the philanthropic spirit to a dangerous extent. If, indeed, you look back upon the whole school of *laissez faire*, even in its less dogmatic beginnings, even as it is represented by such a writer as Adam Smith, you will find that the view of the thinkers of that school was not that there was not a great deal that was wrong in our general arrangements, not that there were not possible remedies by which that suffering could be diminished, but that, bad as things might be, if Governments or great societies sought themselves to remedy the evils they would leave things worse than they found them. It was not that the world was supposed to be good, but that governmental and legislative efforts to make it better only succeeded in making it worse. You will see that doctrine stated, if I remember rightly in almost as strong terms as those in which I summarise it in the very sober

writers of 100 or 150 years ago. We have altered the whole of that view, and if anything we may have run to the other extreme. In our zeal to do the work which seems to lie at our hands waiting to be done we may have forgotten that social reform is not an easy thing, but, on the contrary, an excessively difficult thing, and that nobody can hope to be successful who does not take real trouble, not merely to invent some plausible remedy for some obvious ill, but to collect in his own country and from other countries all that experience shows can be done or has been done in order that his own efforts may be rationally guided.

GUIDANCE BY COMPARISON.

One not unimportant part of our work consists in obtaining from foreign countries accounts of what philanthropic societies or Governments within their limits try to do, and with what measure of success, their efforts are attended. I believe the comparative method of philanthropy must have invaluable results. In these days when all countries are inter-connected in a manner quite unknown to our forefathers, it is folly for one country to imagine that all sources of wisdom are to be found within its borders, and that nothing is to be learned from the experience—very often the painful and costly experience—which other countries and other societies have gone through. There is another advantage, from this comparative method, an advantage which I may describe by saying that it helps the diagnosis of the evils under which we suffer. Sometimes in hasty moments of generalisation we attribute some special evil to special circumstances or special traditions of our own. Sometimes, no doubt we may be right, but often you will find that countries where those special conditions and special traditions are not to be found suffer from exactly the same evils. The discovery of that fact will prevent us making a wrong diagnosis of the evils with which we are concerned, for you will see that they rest upon a broader basis than merely the particular experience of a particular country, and that they are evils really incident to a particular stage in the general evolution of civilised societies. That is a most valuable result to arrive at. It prevents rash experiments. It does not discourage, or ought not to discourage, careful and sober efforts to deal with these evils as they arise.

CLAIMS OF THE INSTITUTE.

I am merely the chairman of your meeting, and it is not my business to go into details or to press beyond the generalities which I have attempted to lay before you. I conceive that I am speaking to an audience, most of whom are themselves intimately concerned with some philanthropic endeavour or other. I see people engaged in a large variety of philanthropic efforts, and I make no apology for asking you to do your best to support this Institute. It cannot interfere with your work. It does not pretend to interfere with your work. It does not pretend to give you information as to what is being done in your own line of philanthropic effort elsewhere in this country, and within the limits of this huge Metropolitan population. But it goes much further afield than that, and you can obtain from our society all the information and skill of assistance which will guide your researches, and you will proceed to develop your own particular line of philanthropy and social effort with the confidence of all that is best that is being done in that particular department of philanthropic work. You may be confident that the experiment you are trying is not one which has failed elsewhere, and you may be sure that no efforts you can put forward personally—pecuniary efforts, organisation, be they what they may—will be wasted, but will on the other hand, produce the greatest possible advantage with the least alloy of social injury. That is no small claim to put before you. It is a claim that can be sustained, and it is in that confidence that I now open these proceedings and ask the succeeding speakers to develop with greater knowledge than I can pretend to possess, the general theme which I have laid before you. (Cheers.)

INFORMATION FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir George Newman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was present to bear witness to the value of the Institute and its social service. The report was chiefly remarkable for the fact that the Institute had been removed from Tavistock-square to what was believed to be the hub of the universe, Westminster. The second fact was the acceptance by the Speaker of the House of Commons of the office of President. The Institute had justified its proximity to the Houses of Commons by placing in the library of the House a copy of its catalogue, which meant that members had no excuse for limited knowledge on the questions upon which they had to legislate. They had now an opportunity of studying and understanding these questions and of learning what was being done in foreign countries and of avoiding pitfalls in legislation. The objects of the Institute were generally to collect, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service, and (1) to make such information available to all concerned in the improvement and elevation of our national life; (2) to promote the initiation and development of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service; and (3) to give assistance to all organisations having social aims, and to facilitate co-operation between them, and as far as possible to prevent overlapping. The business of collecting and registering, and disseminating information, combined with co-ordination and initiation, was valuable work, and an institute like that should be careful to confine itself to this catholic conception of the basis of all true social endeavour.

COMPLEXITY OF SOCIAL REFORM.

The temptation was for each of them to labour in their own little sphere. The complexity of social philanthropy in a large community like ours, and the interdependence of one problem upon another, was the justification for an institute of that kind. Nothing had impressed him more as the years went by than the difficulty of isolating the problem of child welfare from the other questions around them. There was the problem of getting the children to school in a clean condition. It was a problem which carried them into far-reaching issues. They cleaned the child and sent it back to a home which it was very difficult to keep clean, and that led them into all sorts of questions concern-

ing the handling of the child outside the school premises. There were probably twenty different issues arising out of the condition of the child. It was one of the great functions of an organisation like that to give them a large comprehension of the work of social reform which was very complex and required careful and prolonged study of the numerous issues which it raised. The Institute should serve as a bureau of information, a clearing-house of facts, and an intelligence department so that the facts gained by one department could be shared by the other. The Institute was a society which should bring together the workers in various social departments in order that they might guide their policy by means of the knowledge which they shared, and it ought to be in a position to initiate investigations and inquiries. The right proportionate expenditure of money could only be secured by a Society which was partly an intelligence department, partly a co-ordinating agency, and an agency which was prepared to initiate investigation into the darker social questions of life.

Mr. Ponsonby, seconding, described the Institute as a corporate brain sifting information gained from people working in various spheres of social reform in all parts of the world. Through the Institute they had at their disposal effective ammunition by which they could combat the real enemy, not only of this, but of every country—ignorance, disease, and destitution.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

AGRA MOHARRAM RIOT CASE.

HINDUS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

To-day at the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Chiamier disposed of the revision application of the last batch of the accused in the Agra riot cases.

Mr. Moore had convicted Tota and seventeen others, all Hindus, of an offence under section 143 and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. They were found guilty of having chased a party of unarmed Mahomedans during the Agra riots.

The defence was that the accused acted in self-defence of their master's house and property.

His Lordship held otherwise and found that all the Hindus were acting in concert and were chasing unarmed Mahomedans with the intention of beating them. In His Lordship's opinion the accused were rightly convicted and the applications were accordingly dismissed.

In conclusion, Mr. Justice Chiamier said that had it not been for the timely arrival of the police, there might have been serious results.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The Calcutta Share Market was active to-day. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Balgora, 24 8-8; Bengal Giridhi, 13 3-8; Jumoni, 4 7-8; Matigara, 11; Parasea 3; Raneeungee, 21; Satpukuria, Asansol 64; Sendra, 14; Standard, 2; Sudamdih (ord), 3 7-8.

Jute.—Alliance (ord), 128; Barnagore (ord), 68; Delta (ord), 1301; Gowripore (ord), 188.

Cotton.—Dunbar (pref), 36; Dunbar (ord), 16.

Tea.—East India, 85.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Tramways (ord) 103.

Debentures.—Buchwood Estate, 103.

FRONTIER LAWLESSNESS.

MINOR DISTURBANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

During the past few weeks only minor disturbances have occurred on the North-West Frontier.

The principal has been a raid by eleven armed Mahsuds upon the village of Saggu near Kulachi, Dera Ismail Khan, where three Hindus were slightly wounded and some small amount of loot carried off. The marauders escaped over the Ragband Pass before the pursuit parties overtook them. In two other cases the watch has been more successful, a militia patrol having killed at Sarazghoma near Adani Kash, Waziristan, a well-known Abnurrahan Khel raider named Rajak, while another militia party from Karakhot has recovered a large number of stolen cattle.

THE IMMIGRATION TROUBLE.

MR. BORDEN'S REPLY TO LAHORE PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

The Right Hon. Mr. Borden, Premier of Canada, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Nanakchand, Barrister, President of the recent public meeting regarding the Indians in Canada:—

"Ottawa, June 12.—Telegram received. Law operative since 1st January last excludes labourers, skilled and unskilled, and artisans of all nationalities, from entering Canada through British Columbia ports on the Pacific coast or on international boundary between Canada and United States. We greatly regret that Hindus should have attempted to enter Canada in contravention of this law which is of general application. Borden, Premier."

ALLEGED POLITICAL DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A dacoity believed to be of a political nature is reported from Faridpur district as having occurred on May 26th. Sixteen men with firearms looted a house at about 1 a.m. and took cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 4,000.

INDIAN RELIEF BILL.

PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE.

MINOR AMENDMENTS

ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 13.

The Indian Relief Bill passed the committee stage in the Union House of Assembly to-day, with a couple of minor amendments.

A division occurred on the clause repealing the £3 licence. The clause was adopted by 77 votes to 15.

BRITISH AERONAUTS IN SOMALILAND.

HAS IT A POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Reuter learns that the Colonial Office confirms the presence of the British aeronauts, Lieutenant-Commander Boothby and Naval Lieutenant Davies at Berbera and does not deny the inference that the visit may be connected with an action by aircraft against the Mullah, but considers it inadvisable in public interest that any statement should be issued at present.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

The "Tribune" learns that another disastrous fire broke out at Peshawar inside the Dulgarr gate on the 11th night destroying 30 shops and 4 Balakhshans. The Superintendent of Police succeeded in bringing the fire under control after great trouble.

ALL INDIA NEWS AND BRIEF.

Sir Archdale Earle returns from leave in time to receive the Viceroy when His Excellency passes through Assam in the autumn.

The sixth agricultural and industrial exhibition at Pachrai, Central Travancore, will be opened to-day by Mr. A. T. Forbes, I.C.S., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin. There will be public lectures during the exhibition week.

The Indian Forest Department has arranged to supply the Railway Board with three and a half lakhs of chair-sleepers for three years, these being treated with creosote oil. Further experiments will probably be made also with the "garran" with which the Andamans are extensively wooded.

The liquidators of the Donba Bank who were recently removed by the District Judge, Amritsar, put in a petition praying for stay of proceedings pending the hearing of their appeal against the removal order by the Chief Court. The District Judge refused to stay the proceedings and rejected the application.

The London Hemp Association has pointed out to the Government of India that the India (Hemp) is to some extent replacing in Europe the valuable Russian Hemp (*canabis sativa*). Improved methods of preparation are being studied and its cultivation is increasing. In some districts considerable care and skill are exercised in the preparation, and the fibre is consequently readily saleable at the highest prices. The Hemp Association urges upon the Government to draw the attention of planters generally to the importance of improving methods of preparation, particularly by cleaning it of dust and sand before export.

At a conference held recently at Dehra Dun, the subject of turpentine industry in India was discussed, and amongst those who took part in the discussion was Mr. Kershaw, revenue secretary to the Government of India. It had been realised for some time past that the Indian turpentine industry needed an improvement, and the object of the Conference was to decide the means to be adopted to improve the industry. It was decided to standardize the production. At Bhawal in the United Provinces improved machinery of French manufacture, has been installed, while the machinery at Lahore is to be improved.

NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER AT SIMLA.

The Council Chamber in Viceregal Lodge at Simla is now ready. It is a splendid little building which reflects great credit upon the Government Architect and the Engineer in charge of Viceregal Lodge who had the immediate control of its construction. Whether the hall is perfect from an acoustic point of view remains yet to be seen. The Chamber itself is spacious. It has two galleries facing each other, one for strangers and another for the press, the latter facing the Viceroy. The members will sit in two rows facing each other. The Viceroy has been given a private entrance, a small ante-room and also a room for this Staff. The Executive Members also have a room to themselves, while the Secretaries have also been given excellent accommodation for transaction of office work. Additional Members have been given a good library on the ground floor which they can also use as a rest room. The arrangements for the Library have been taken in hand and there is no doubt that Sir William Vincent will provide a good selection of parliamentary literature for the Members.

"ZEMINDAR" PRESS CASE.**MR. PETMAN'S REJOINDER.****REASONS THAT LED TO FORFEITURE.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 13.

The "Zemindar" security forfeiture appeal was resumed to-day before the Special Bench. Mr. Fazl Hossain, Barrister, continuing his arguments, said that his view was that the Government established by law in British India meant the abstract constitution of Government and not particular individuals, and his authority was Mr. Justice Batty's ruling in Volume 8, Bombay Law Reporter.

Mr. Justice Rattigan said that in the General Clauses Act the expression "Government" included a local Government.

Counsel replied that there the wording was "Government established by law" not merely Government.

Mr. Justice Rattigan asked if there was any Government in British India not established by law.

After some observations by the Chief Justice, Mr. Fazl Hossain gave up that point.

Counsel then referred to the fact that the accused in the Cawnpore case were all let off and the mosque was not pulled down.

The Chief Judge said that they had nothing to do with an act of State.

Counsel said that the "Zemindar" criticism produced that happy result.

Mr. Petman said that was pure assumption and even then the "Zemindar" was not absolved from the consequences of its violent writings.

PARTIES AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

The next article was headed "Sacrifice in Ajudha," dated 19th November, 1913. Mr. Petman said the article charged the Government with having played one community against another on the policy of divide and rule.

Mr. Fazl Hossain said the article only criticised the conduct of a particular official.

Regarding the next article headed "A political blunder by the Secretary of State," counsel said it was really intended against other parties who brought the influence to bear upon the Secretary of State to refuse an interview to Messrs. Wazir Hussain and Mohamed Ali.

The Chief Judge pointed to some passages where Lord Crewe had been attacked and a highly coloured version given to incite the minds of the people.

Counsel then said there were two sections of Mahomedans, one older party led by Mr. Amir Ali in England and a new labour party represented by Messrs. Wazir Hussain and Mohamed Ali. He contended that in fighting among themselves they did not offend against the Government and quoted Mr. Justice Fletcher's ruling in 38, Calcutta.

The next article was headed "Scintillations" which said "Four things are the courtesies of London: Wine, Pork, News, papers and Women. The thing which is called the Mother of Vices by Mahomedans is considered 'Sister of virtues in England.'"

Mr. Petman observed that the pith of the article was that vices were regarded as virtues in England.

Mr. Fazl Hossain dissented and said they were the impressions of a traveller regarding the things which struck him most.

Mr. Petman referred to a passage which ran: "It is the indirect result of this third curiosity that the divorce courts have had dissolved three thousand marriages in three months" and said the impression created was that England was tainted with vices and immorality.

Counsel said the observations were casual and did not mean to discredit English morals. In fact, the "Zemindar," said counsel, praised Western character and morality on other occasions. Counsel then quoted from Donough's Law of Seditious, the charge of Lord Fitzgerald in Sullivan's case and Burns and Cox 44 18 and 255.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch. On the Court ressembling after lunch the Chief Judge enquired if any previous warning had been given to the "Zemindar."

Mr. Petman answered that several warnings had been given to the "Zemindar." On Mr. Fazl Hossain denying it, Mr. Petman said that he held in his hands the whole correspondence of the Deputy Commissioner's office dealing with the "Zemindar" and said not only had warnings been given but Sir Louis Dane's Government had tried to remonstrate with the "Zemindar" through several influential Mahomedans.

Mr. Fazl Hossain said that some influential Mahomedans were against the "Zemindar" and they might have misrepresented matters.

Mr. Petman said that only last April another warning was given.

The Chief Judge asked whether any warning had been given between the first and second confiscation of security.

Mr. Petman said none was considered necessary as confiscation was a sufficient warning.

MR. PETMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Petman explained that the Government had been in each article insidiously dragged in for holding it up to hatred. In the railway platform extension case, which encroached upon the mosque at Agra, the Government had nothing to do, nor had the Government any hand in the Cawnpore mosque affair which was the decision of the Municipality, still the Government was held up to contumely. He read a cutting from the "Pioneer" showing how the

Government in previous years had arranged for the safety of the Mahomedans in Cawnpur and elsewhere, but there was no reference to that in the "Zemindar." He read some passages as tending to show that the Hindus and the Mahomedans were as puppets in the hands of the Government which was playing one against the other, which idea was taken from a book called "Bandrabant" by Ajit Singh, a goatee, who represented the Government as a monarch cheating both cat and dog and taking the whole cream itself. In criticising Mr. Asquith's and Sir Edward Grey's speeches the "Zemindar" wrote that such attitude was bound to create disaffection and alienate the people's loyalty. Was such threat, counsel asked, ever justified? Another article insinuated that the Government only listened to traitors and flatterers, meaning the older party of the Mahomedans. Such writing created great harm. The Cawnpore rioters were all represented as innocent and harmless, while the Government officers were denounced as oppressors and tyrants. Another article referred to the conflict of the Cross and the Crescent, but really the Christians were abused in it. In the article on the four curiosities of London, Zaffer Ali only drew a contrast and represented that wine, pigs and fallen women which were considered articles of special loathing and vices by Mahomedans were lauded as virtues in England and thereby he excited contempt against Englishmen. In all these articles there was not the faintest or remotest praise of the Indian Government. In another passage about the Liverpool Conference the "Zemindar" wrote that Englishmen took pleasure in breaking the heart of Islam. Counsel then referred to another article headed "Cry of the poor" in which the poverty of the masses was contrasted with the frivolity and love of comfort of the ruling classes.

APPEALING TO PASSIONS.

He asked Their Lordships to bear in mind the classes by whom the paper was read and those to whose passions it appealed. Even Mr. Justice Batty's ruling relied on by the other side, said particularly strong passages were not to be ignored. The intention, counsel said, was not of the essence in this case nor the motive of criminality required. The case was not a criminal case it was rather founded on a contract, breach of conditions of which led to forfeiture. Counsel referred to the explanation in section 124A of the Penal Code, and said:—"You can only criticise without creating disaffection. No Government can tolerate disaffection against itself which was more comprehensive than disloyalty." What was the object, enquired Mr. Petman, of Zaffer Ali's doing all this? Simply to raise the circulation of the paper and make money. The paper had originally 1,200 subscribers but by appealing to the passions and prejudices of the masses Zaffer raised the number to 18,000. Zaffer was educated enough to understand the mischief he was doing. Counsel then read section 17 of the Press Act and said all that Their Lordships had to consider was whether the reasons given by the Government for confiscation were adequate or not. After referring to the question of costs and citing some authorities Mr. Petman sat down at a quarter past five.

Mr. Fazl Hossain will reply on Monday.

CALCUTTA L. M. S. DEGREE.**GOVERNMENT AND QUESTION OF REVIVAL.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

After the passing of the Bengal Medical Registration Act, the Calcutta University asked the Government of India to revive the L. M. S. examination but the latter postponed their decision.

At to-day's Senate meeting the following resolution of the Faculty of Medicine came on for consideration:—

That the Medical Faculty regret to learn that the Government of India have postponed their decision on the proposal to revive the L. M. S. examination of any substitute which will enable students who fail in the M.B. examination to obtain a registrable diploma in India on completion of their six years' study, more especially as the Bengal Medical Registration Act has now been passed.

After some discussion the resolution was postponed.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.**ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 13.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, has to-day filed a suit in the court of the District Judge at Lahore, on behalf of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company, for infringement of copyright, in respect of the well-known publication known as the Thacker's Indian Directory, against Messrs. Khosla Brothers of Lahore, proprietors of the Khosla Directory.

THE DOWRY EVIL.**ANOTHER GIRL'S SUICIDE.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Another case of suicide by burning in connection with the dowry system is reported.

Babu Haridas Ghose, an old pleader of Deoghar, had been in difficulty for some time past as to the marriage of his daughter, aged 14 years. A proposal came at last from the guardian of a student of the University Law College. The bridegroom's party demanded a dowry.

The bride's father agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 but the bridegroom's guardian would not agree on any sum less than Rs. 8,000.

The girl thereupon burnt herself to death to relieve her father from all anxiety on her account.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL. PRESENCE OF CONSTITUTION.**STATUS AND FUNCTIONS.**

The proposed reform of the Council of India makes it interesting to examine the nature, functions and the constitution of that body as it now exists.

The chief function of the India Council, known also as the Secretary of State's Council, is to assist the Secretary of State for India in all matters relating to the Government or the revenues of India. It must consist, according to the Statutes in force, of not more than 14 and not less than 10 members. The right of appointing all members and of filling up any vacancy is vested in the Secretary of State. At least nine members of the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and must not have left India more than five years before the date of their appointment. Every member is appointed for a period of seven years, but the Secretary of State may re-appoint a member, if he thinks fit, for another term of five years. The reasons, however, for such reappointment must be laid before both Houses of Parliament. He may also appoint not more than three members having professional or other peculiar qualifications. The salary of a member is £1,000 a year paid out of the Indian revenues. And if a member is in appointment for 10 years he is entitled to a pension of £500 a year for life. A member may resign, but he can only be removed by the King on an address of both Houses of Parliament. No member of the Council can sit in Parliament.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council is under the direction of the Secretary of State, and conducts all the business of the Government of India in the United Kingdom and the correspondence relating to it. All powers which are required by law to be exercised by the "Secretary of State in Council," that is by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Council, must be exercised at meetings of the Council at which at least five members are present. The Secretary of State is the President of the Council, and has the power to vote. The Council holds its meetings whenever the Secretary of State directs; but there must be at least one meeting a week. In case of difference of opinion the decision of the Secretary of State is final, except when otherwise provided by Statute. Business done in the Council in his absence requires his approval in writing. If he disagrees with the opinion of the Council, he may require that his opinions and reasons for them be entered in the minutes of the Council, any member present having the same right. The Secretary of State may override the decision of the Council, except in the following matters in which the opinion of the majority must prevail: (1) Appropriation of Indian revenue or property, (2) Issuing securities for money, (3) Sale and mortgage of property, (4) Contracts, (5) Alteration of salaries, (6) Furlough rules, (7) Appointments to the Indian Services, (8) Appointment of Indians to offices reserved for the Indian Civil Service, (9) Temporary appointments to posts on the Governor-General's Council.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM.

For purposes of business, committees of the Council are constituted by the Secretary of State, and business allotted to them. At present there are committees on financial, political, secret, military, revenue and statistical, public works, stores, judicial and public affairs. The committees are arranged to correspond with the departments at the India Office. All orders or communications to be sent to India or made in the United Kingdom have to be laid on the Council table at least seven days before they are sent, unless they are submitted to a meeting of the Council. Any member of the Council may record his opinion on such orders or communications in a minute book which is sent to the Secretary of State. If, however, the Secretary of State thinks an order or communication is of urgent necessity, and does not require the consent of the Council, he may send it without submitting it to the Council or putting it on the table, provided he records his reasons for the urgency and gives notice to every member of the Council. An order referring to the making of peace or war, and negotiations with the Native States, if considered by the Secretary of State as requiring secrecy, may be made by him without the knowledge of the Council, and without recording his reasons for it, giving any notice to the Council. So also Despatches from the Governor-General and the Presidency Governors, all of which have to be sent direct to the Secretary of State, if marked "secret," may be passed over the heads of the Council, unless the Secretary of State otherwise desires. The Secretary of State in Council is a body corporate and may sue or be sued in India or the United Kingdom. The Council is thus a consultative assembly. It has no power of initiative. And its veto is limited to the subjects indicated. It is an evolution of the old Board of Control in the time of the East India Company.

BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT. EDUCATING THE PEASANT IN HYGIENE.**LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.****PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.**

Lord Kitchener's "Reports on the Finances, Administrations, and Condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1913" were issued on May 26, as a White Paper. These matter-of-fact documents, taking absolutely for granted all the marvels which British rule has wrought in Egypt and the Sudan, and rising to a note of enthusiasm only when they anticipate further reforms in the near future, might well stand as an epitome—complete because of its very unconsciousness—of the British genius in ruling subject peoples, says "The Times." But the real significance of the reports, says the same journal, lies in their casual phrases, taking for granted aspects of the life of the people that mark the gulf still fixed between the Oriental and the European:—

The construction of the villages and their surroundings are generally such that a standard of sanitary excellence in accordance with Western notions can only be very slowly achieved. The houses are overcrowded, congeries of mud walls, badly built and badly ventilated. There is generally an entire lack of conservancy arrangements, and man and domestic animals live in close relations. The water-supply is mainly from canals which are open to all sorts of contamination, and as the subsoil water is near the surface, pools abound almost everywhere.

How to cure the evil of such conditions? The report gravely sets itself to the discussion of this problem.

The people must be "educated in the elements of hygiene." They must be taught the relation between dirt and disease. "An elementary primer on the subject should be used as a textbook in all the village schools." Old soldiers, experienced in the discipline of the Egyptian Army, "would probably make very suitable sanitary inspectors."

FIGHTING DISEASE.

And so on. It is the way of the system to build upon itself. First, it trains its hand in the fight against sluggishness, and fatalism, and superstitious intolerance. For these are the allies of disease. The results are beginning to show:—

The people no longer object to being isolated for infectious diseases. . . . The people have, moreover, to some extent overcome their dislike of sanitary measures. The notification of infectious disease is now general, and concealment is the exception and not the rule as formerly. . . . It is a very striking fact that a few years ago it was a matter of the very greatest difficulty to account for and medically examine pilgrims who return to their homes. This now proceeds quite smoothly, and instead of being run to earth with difficulty in their villages they come of their accord to be examined.

The results are gratifying. "Plague is well under control, and appears to be yielding to the steady campaign which has been waged against it since its appearance in 1895."

The other great plagues of the human race in Egypt are eye-diseases—"trife in Egypt as long as 3,500 years ago"—and pellagra. Both are being fought on scientific lines. Similarly with the high rate of infant mortality. The problem here is to correct the methods of mothers and midwives, whose fatal ignorance is sanctioned by immemorial tradition. The system has entered on the task by the establishment of a "school of children's diseases" in the provincial towns. Lady doctors travel round inspecting and instructing. Midwives are taken from the villages, trained, and sent back.

FINANCE.

Both in Egypt and the Sudan current finance is affected by the results of the "abnormally low Nile" of 1913. Yet the worst effects have been avoided:—

Formerly so considerable a deficiency of water would have been almost a national calamity, but the completion of the Assuan dam at the end of 1913, permitted of sufficient storage to mature the cotton crop, the main source of the riches of the country.

The administration shows a surplus both for Egypt and the Sudan. But, as to the former, a special Note by the Financial Adviser points out that "the choice for the moment, in the face of diminished income, lies between the relaxation of development schemes and the provision of fresh sources of revenue." A moderate increase in the tobacco duty is recommended, and Lord Kitchener concurs in this statement of the financial position and in the proposed expedient for raising additional revenue. The extra amount anticipated from the new tobacco duty is something less than £400,000 a year.

In the Sudan the British Government has guaranteed a loan of £3,000,000 for the development of cotton-growing. In other than strictly financial matters the position is reported to be satisfactory on the whole. An exception has to be made in the case of the south-eastern frontier, "where an extensive trade in arms and ammunition is carried on between Abyssinia and the Nuer country."

As for the forces at the disposal of the Sudan Administration, "consequent on the formation of two equestrian companies in the Bah-el-Ghazal district, it has been found possible to withdraw the Regular troops from Yambio and Tambura to their headquarters at Wau, although, owing to the attitude of certain tribes in the West, Bah-el-Ghazal, a detachment of one of the 12th Sudanese, under a British officer, has had to be formed at

Raga. The British garrison at Khartum consists of six companies of Infantry and a detachment of garrison Artillery, with details; one company of Infantry is mounted on camels."

SOBER OPTIMISM.

The report on Egypt is full of an impressive spirit of sober optimism. There is little insistence on what has been done already. Instinctively the whole energies of those who are responsible for the administration turn to the improvements which are planned for the future. A word of warning is given as to the Legislative Council—"intended to be a small, select, and highly-organized body, always at hand to assist the Ministers in the elaboration of their measures and to act as a check on unsuitable and oppressive legislation."

The system of administration has been more closely adjusted to the needs of the people by the creation of two new Ministries, the Works (Public Foundations) and Agriculture respectively.

The working of the "Five Foddan law" has not justified the gloomy anticipations of its critics. "By protecting the small cultivator's holding it has enabled an improvement to be safely made in the simplification of the procedure for recovery of debt." Yet it has not led to an increased number of forced sales of land.

Against all this there is the fact that "there has been some increase in the number of crimes committed during the year." But the mind of the Oriental is inscrutable in nothing more than in its ideas of crime. In one typical case, "a man struck another on the head with a hoe and killed him. At the inquiry the family of the victim gave evidence that the affair was an accident; the dead man having fallen on his own hoe. After the case had been filed they took their revenge on the murder by killing him with a hoe!"

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.**POLICE OFFICER'S DEFINITION OF A POLITICAL SUSPECT.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 13.

The prosecution concluded the examination of Inspector Brij Lal who searched Amir Chand's house when the Conspiracy Trial opened to-day.

The Assessors put questions to this witness, in reply to which he said he found the bottle of clear and liquid standing on the floor behind a trunk and the cardboard box in the same room lying flat on the floor and parallel to the wall. These questions had direct reference to the hole in the wall of the room where these articles were discovered, the prosecution maintaining that this hole has been made since the search.

During Inspector Brij Lal's cross-examination, he was asked to define "political matters." Political matters were defined as matters in which politics were concerned, and witness explained that he referred to a man who had not good feelings towards the Government. Witness would not include the National Congress in this category. Amir Chand was an extremist, said witness. He was reported to be preaching secretly against the Government.

Witness further said that political suspects were more extreme than Nationalists. Witness said he was on duty on the day of the Delhi outrage. Neither he nor his fellow officers were taken to task because a bomb had been thrown that day. In reply to another pleader for the defence, Brij Lal said he would call a man who objected to Government's military expenditure a "Congress man," and would similarly designate the man who wanted more power for municipalities.

Asked by counsel how he would classify a man who asked Government for arms to protect himself, the Inspector said he would place him under no class at all.

The cross-examination of this witness had not concluded when the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

PENETRATION OF ABYSSINIA.**FRENCH RAILWAY APPROACHING COMPLETION.**

The Comte de Kergariou, who has just returned from Abyssinia, writes to the "Temps" a letter in which he draws attention to the approaching completion of the railway to Adis Abeba and its probable consequences, says a Paris correspondent. The Abyssinians have still no idea of European civilisation, and the Comte de Kergariou expresses some anxiety as to the effect which sudden contact with that civilisation will produce upon them. The first 200 miles of the railway took seventeen years to build, but in the last three and a half years nearly 800 miles have been constructed, and it may be anticipated that the first engine will reach Adis Abeba in June, 1915.

There will be no place, the writer considers, either for the ordinary tourist or for the pioneers of civilisation" in Abyssinia. Long custom has enabled certain Europeans to accept treatment at the hands of natives which is distinctly humiliating. They become Oriental and their spine grows supple, but the foreigners who arrive by the railway will scarcely be equally submissive, and then the problem will arise. The line is French and subsidised by the French Government, and it is France who will have to face the inconveniences of this experiment in civilisation. England and Italy will be lookers-on, no doubt keenly interested, but not without touch of irony.

France has sunk nearly £5,000,000 in Abyssinia, which, with ten millions of warlike inhabitants, is awaiting the arrival of the railway with considerable suspicion. The first contact with Europe will be too sudden, and France will be responsible for any shocks that may arise. The Comte de Kergariou concludes by asking whether the French Government has a definite and consistent policy in Abyssinia.

A Faridpur message says:—The Rajput sepoy who seriously assaulted a Collectorate peon on April 27th last, in the Treasury compound and necessitated the latter's removal to the hospital in a serious condition has been departmentally punished with the forfeiture of two months' pay. This has been paid to the peon as compensation. Though the peon's life was at first despaired of, he was discharged from the hospital completely cured about a fortnight ago.

KIDNAPPED BY RUSSIA.**POLITICAL REFUGEE FOUND IN BALKANS.****SERBIA AND GREECE HELP.**

Mme. Bessel-Vinogradoff has addressed an appeal to the Serbian Minister of Justice on behalf of her husband, a Russian political refugee who was recently spirited away to Russia.

In giving an account of the case "Darkest Russia" says:—M. Vinogradoff escaped from Siberia, where he was serving a sentence passed upon him for the crime of being a Socialist, and took up his residence in Paris. After living peacefully in the French capital for some time, three months ago he obtained a position as electrical engineer at Uskub, one of Serbia's acquisitions under the Balkan settlement. He arrived there on February 21. On February 27 he was arrested by the local authorities on the charge that his passport was irregular. After being kept in prison for a few days he was despatched to Salonika, which is Greek territory. From Salonika he was sent back to Uskub, but on March 12, he was again conveyed to the Greek town, where he was embarked on a Russian vessel and taken under Russian escort to Odessa.

M. Vinogradoff was arrested under the pretext that his passport was not in order. Granted that the charge was well-founded, the Serbian authorities were justified in expelling him from the country, but they were not entitled to do more than conduct him to whatever frontier he chose to cross. It is clear, however, that this complaint was only a blind. M. Vinogradoff was actually arrested because two secret agents who had followed him from Paris, and who falsely represented themselves as French police officials, denounced him to the Serbian authorities as a dangerous Anarchist named Pavloff, who had taken part in an Anarchist Congress in Copenhagen. M. Vinogradoff has never passed under the name of Pavloff, is not an Anarchist, and has never been in Copenhagen; nor for that matter has any Anarchist Congress ever been held in that city. Thus the Serbian authorities were induced to arrest him by gross misrepresentation on the part of Okhrana agents posing as French police officials. But, even if they thought they had reason to believe what was alleged, is there any precedent for a prisoner being extradited from one country to another at the instance of the police of a third country?

It is clear, declares the journal, that the Russian Government simply forced Serbia and Greece to give up the victim for whom for years it had been lying in wait. As long as M. Vinogradoff remained in France he was safe; the French authorities could not be bullied into such a breach of law and hospitality. But in the Balkan countries, the champions of Christianity and good government against infidel misrule, Russia is able to make her vicious influence prevail.

Until recently both Uskub and Salonika were Turkish towns. Under Ottoman rule M. Vinogradoff would never have been surrendered; at the hands of two Christian Governments he has been basely betrayed. What a commentary is here on the aims and results of the Balkan War!

BARBARITIES OF A MOSCOW GAOL.

Dealing with the prisoner's fate, "Darkest Russia" says:—At present, according to our information, he is a prisoner in the Boutyrki gaol in Moscow. He has been placed in irons, and not even his parents are allowed to visit him. The wild beast has captured its escaped prey, whose fate for the remainder of his life cannot be contemplated without a shudder.

Life in the Boutyrki prison is described in the same paper by a Russian who spent several years there as a political prisoner. The correspondent says:—

To punish, to cause its 200,000 prisoners a maximum of suffering, is the one aim of Russia's prison system, and the gaolers are willing instruments of vengeance. They addressed us always with the familiar "thou," and invariably some such epithet as "dog" or "carrion." We were forbidden to move about in our room, owing to the noise our irons made, and the severest discipline was imposed upon us. Our daily promenade in the prison yard lasted ten minutes, and we had to march two by two in strictest silence with our arms held in a vertical position, and looking neither to the right nor to the left. This was all the exercise allowed us in the 24 hours.

Protests of any kind were useless, the only result being a flogging or confinement in dark underground cells or dungeons on a diet of bread and water, and all my comrades who were daring enough to complain of the ill-treatment meted out to us now lie in the Moscow cemetery. The cells were always full, for we were sent there on the slightest pretext; a cigarette and discovered on the floor of our room on one occasion was enough to condemn all its twenty-eight occupants to this dreaded punishment.

Floggings were of daily occurrence, and we were flogged singly, in couples, or in batches, all the occupants of our cell, then numbering 24, being once flogged in the course of a single day. The Assistant Governor of the prison used to witness the corporal punishment, urge the executioner to lay on unmercifully—and afterwards compel the victims to thank him! Sometimes the poor sufferer, dazed by the agony he had undergone, would not understand the command "Say thank you son of a dog!" and so remained silent. Then, cursing violently, the Assistant Governor would order the torn and bleeding body to be flung back upon the punishment bench and flogged afresh. After that the culprit was clapped in a cot, and damp cell to recover as best he might.

FENNER SENTENCED.

MISFORTUNES OF AN
UNSELFISH MAN.COUNSEL'S PLEA FOR THE
DEFENCE.

Charles Edwin Fenner (56), stockbroker, pleaded guilty, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt at the Central Criminal Court on May 28 to six indictments charging him with the unlawful conversion of money and property entrusted to him, representing a total of £66,197, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, said that the cases ranged from 1910 to March, 1913. On May 2 of last year Fenner was adjudicated a bankrupt, and the claims against his estate amounted to about £165,000. These claims were made up in three main ways—value of stocks not delivered, money received for investments not invested but used, and securities entrusted for sale or for exchange into other securities which had been disposed of but not exchanged. In none of these cases had the money where the stocks were to be sold, or where they were to be bought or others bought in exchange, been delivered to his clients who gave instructions. Up to the present the assets had realised about £1,150, but in the case of Major Ovey and Lord Murray these assets were charged to each of these gentlemen for sums far in excess of any possible amount which could be realised.

The defendant, Mr. Bodkin continued, used to be in partnership with a Mr. De Montmorency, but in 1899 Mr. De Montmorency died. In August, 1902, he took a partner in, and at that time the business was solvent, but in 1906, four years later, it was again insolvent until the dissolution of the partnership in 1908, when the liabilities were some £35,000. The partner paid out his share of these liabilities, and since 1908 Mr. Fenner had been carrying on business as the sole partner. In the years after 1908 the insolvent appeared to have been progressing. His drawings out of the business for his own personal use would appear to have been by no means excessive. From 1908 to the date of the insolvency they were about £1,000 per annum average, and out of that he appeared to have given £100 a year to the widow of his late partner. An item of £55,000 represented bad debts incurred on the Stock Exchange. Counsel dealt with the case of Lord Murray, and said the total losses in that case were £38,955. In the summer of 1912, Lord Murray heard of improper dealings with stocks, and on July 25, 1912, he entered into an agreement with Fenner. The agreement recited that £38,755 was owing by Mr. Fenner, and charged the same securities by way of second charge as had already been charged to Major Ovey to secure the £35,500. Nothing, of course, had been recovered on behalf of Lord Murray, because Major Ovey's charge preceded Lord Murray's and only about £1,000 had been realised in respect of the securities.

FENNER'S CAREER.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., for the defence, said that what could be said for the defendant could be gathered from the depositions of Mr. Roberts, who gave the reasons for the disastrous position in which the defendant found himself. That position was due to two causes—the first was the enormous amount of bad debts arising from the default of others with whom his firm had business, and, secondly, the misfortune he had of becoming connected with an oil company. He had met with terrible misfortunes in the course of carrying on his business. He was a member of a very respectable family, and all his near relatives occupied good positions in life. With the exception of the matters placed before the court no exception could be taken to anything in the whole of his life. He had led a simple, respectable life, and had never been guilty of any kind of extravagance either in the nature of gambling or of vicious habits. He began life as a clerk with an important firm in Japan after his education had been completed. He was with them for nine years, and then came back to this country, where he was employed as a junior clerk in the firm of De Montmorency and Co. Having served as a clerk for seven years he was taken in as a junior partner. Some capital between £3,000 and £4,000 was found for him by his father. Within three years of that time Mr. De Montmorency was drowned at the time the Stella went down, and on the advice of a friend, which proved to be very unfortunate advice for him, he decided to carry on the business, for which he was really unfitted.

THE RESULT OF TRUSTING CLIENTS. From 1902 up till 1912 debts were incurred to the appalling extent of over £40,000. Even to the end his bad debts increased as a result of his trusting clients. He trusted them with the disastrous result that he was himself placed in the position of the greatest possible difficulty. The culminating disaster was his connection with the oil company. He was told that a firm of French bankers had contracted to take the whole of the shares, and in the belief that all the statements made respecting the company were absolutely reliable he undertook to find a large sum of money, and did, in fact, lend them to start with a sum of £20,000. There was nothing in defendant's life to which exception could be taken except that under the special difficulties he did dishonest actions, and he did them under great temptation in the belief that he was acting really in the best interests of those for whom he had incurred liabilities. Although he took the step of leaving England, from the time he left this country until his arrest he was living in a room at 108, a week in a state of penury, thinking the time would come when it would

be possible for him to get some employment and take some steps to return to this country.

DETAINED IN FILTHY SUR-
ROUNDINGS.

Referring to the defendant's detention in France, counsel said he was detained in a place with most filthy surroundings, and treated under conditions which it would be a little difficult to believe were possible in the present day if it were not the fact that one had heard the same statements from other persons. He had since offered every possible facility to the prosecution. He was a respectable, kind hearted, and very unselfish man, and he had suffered very considerably during the last seven years of his life.

In sentencing Fenner, Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that whatever might be said in his favour it had been shown that he had committed wholesale depredations of the money of those who had trusted him, inflicting upon them great loss and perhaps ruin. One could not allow one's feelings and compassion to influence him in a tragedy like that, and from those who were greatly trusted the strictest reckoning was required. The prisoner would be sent to penal servitude for four years.

When he heard his sentence Fenner appeared stunned, and he had to be led away by a couple of policemen.

KAISER'S SON ROMANCE.

BETROTHAL TO A MAID OF HONOUR.

Prince Oscar of Prussia, the fifth son of the Kaiser, is about to contract a morganatic marriage, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail." His betrothal to Countess Ina Maria von Basewitz, daughter of the premier of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and a former maid of honour to the Kaiserin, was officially announced.

Prince Oscar, who is a captain in the Potsdam Foot Guards, will be twenty-six years old in July. His fiancée is six months older. Their marriage will be what is known in German nobility as a "left-handed union" or a mesalliance.

The Prince's determination to marry the girl of his choice has a romantic history. He first became acquainted with the countess while she was among the Kaiserin's ladies in waiting. The Emperor noticed the affection between the couple, and shortly afterwards the countess withdrew from the imperial entourage to return to her parents' home, Castle Bristow, in Mecklenburg.

The comradeship continued, and the Prince left his parents in no doubt as to his intention to overcome all "old-fogeyish" dynastic objections and lead the countess to the altar. He found an ardent supporter for his cause in his mother, and it was she who finally induced the Emperor to give his consent. No marriage of a Prussian Prince is valid without the approval of the Emperor, as head of the family, and every Prince on attaining his majority must agree in writing to respect this provision in the Hohenzollern family's "house laws."

Countess Basewitz's father is extremely wealthy, and she will bring the Kaiser's son a rich dowry.

A REMARKABLE BLACKMAIL CHARGE.

SOLDIER'S INGENIOUS LETTER.

Edward Hill (17), a soldier, was charged on remand at Southport on May 27 with demanding £1 by means of menaces from Mrs. Elizabeth FitzGibbons, wife of Captain FitzGibbons, Governor of Birkdale Reformatory Farm School.

The Chief Constable stated that on the 2nd instant, Mrs. FitzGibbons received a letter from Buttevant, County Cork, Ireland, signed by the prisoner. The letter alleged that the writer had in his possession four letters from Spain and two from Wales from some gentlemen to Mrs. FitzGibbons. These he had obtained, he said, from a postman at Birkdale by offering to take them to Mrs. FitzGibbons. "I have kept them and read them," the letter proceeded, "and was astonished what was in them, for a married woman, and I wondered what your husband would say and a few of your friends, of whom I know their addresses. In return I expect terms which are £1 down, and leave it to you to send the money in a parcel of civilian clothes." Mrs. FitzGibbons at once, said the Chief Constable, showed the letter to her husband, who consulted the police, and acting upon his (the Chief Constable's) instructions Mrs. FitzGibbons sent a letter to the prisoner enclosing a money order for £1.

Mrs. FitzGibbons gave evidence relating to receiving the letter from the prisoner, which was written on regimental notepaper. The charges, added the witness, were absolutely unfounded, and she did not correspond with anyone in either of the places mentioned.

In answer to the Clerk, the prisoner admitted receiving the letter from Mrs. FitzGibbons, and said it had been destroyed. Captain John Augustine FitzGibbons, the Governor of the Birkdale Reformatory Farm School, said the prisoner had been an inmate of the school up to September last, when he left to join the army.

Detective Inspector Wignall said that when he arrested the prisoner in Ireland the latter admitted writing and sending the letter.

The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Liverpool Assizes.

BOY'S BRAVE DEED.

A boy of thirteen, Robert Hawkins, of Bilston, near Wolverhampton, performed a brave deed during mail week. A number of boys were bathing in a pool when three of them got into difficulties and sank. Hawkins dived to their rescue and brought out two when they had become unconscious. They were restored by artificial respiration. Hawkins entered the water a third time, and grappled Horace Ford, aged thirteen, and was bringing him to the side when he lost his hold. Ford sank and was dead when taken out of the water.

SEQUEL TO NATAL

STRIKE.

CHARGE AGAINST
INDIANS.COUNSEL'S PLEA FOR
LENIENCY.

At Verulam Court, on the 12th May, before Mr. Maynard Matthews, twenty-two indentured Indians employed by the Natal Estates, Ltd., were charged with public violence in that they took part in the riot at or near Blackburn Estate on the 27th November last.

Sergt. Hatterill prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. Langston appeared for the defence.

The accused, on the advice of their solicitor, pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Langston then addressed the Court. He said that there were circumstances which made it expedient for these men to plead guilty. He did not think that it would be a desirable thing for all the unpleasant details to be gone over again. The affray happened at a time when all concerned had lost their heads and they were not altogether to blame for what happened. He did not think that the method of approaching these people was a good one. Instead of Lieutenant Clark of the S.A.M.R., being accompanied by a qualified Indian interpreter, he had to ask Mr. Colin Campbell to interpret for him. He was their master and the Indians would consider that he had come to compel them to work. Then there was the arrest of Selvan who was subsequently killed. This man was not under indenture at that time. He was a free man. When he was asked whether he would go to work, he replied that he would wait until the trouble was over before entering into a contract of re-indenture. This man's arrest was considered to be the commencement of an attack upon them. It was an unfortunate mistake that this particular man should have been arrested. Mr. Langston pointed out that, up to the time of Selvan's arrest, there had been no riot or disturbance. If the intention of the Indians had been to create trouble, they could have easily burnt the sugar cane and destroyed the mill, but nothing of the sort happened. In regard to any punishment which his Worship might decide to inflict, he would ask him to take into consideration the fact that these men had already received very severe punishment. They had been in goal for nearly six months awaiting trial; during that period they had lost in wages about £3 each, and many of them had been more or less seriously injured by the sticks and revolvers of the police. Some had been dangerously wounded and had been confined to hospital for a considerable time. He thought that all this was in itself a very severe punishment for anything they might have done. He had, therefore, no hesitation in asking the Court to take a lenient view of the matter and impose only a small fine.

Sergt. Hatterill, whilst opposing the request for leniency, said that the attack on the police was deliberate, and that many of the men were badly knocked about by the missiles thrown by the Indians. He considered, too, that they were the aggressors and that they had no excuse whatever in acting as they did. He pointed out seven of the accused as being ring-leaders and asked they should receive more severe sentences than the others.

In passing sentence, Mr. Matthews, addressing the accused Indians, said that the offence with which they were charged was a serious one and they had acted wrongly in resorting to violent methods. He was prepared, however, to take into consideration the facts as stated by their solicitor, and, in view, too, of their plea of guilty, he would instead of sentencing the ring-leaders to a fine of £20 or six months' imprisonment and the remainder to a fine of £10 or three months' imprisonment, impose a fine of only £5 or five weeks' imprisonment on the ring-leaders, and a fine of £3 or three weeks' imprisonment on the others.

Mr. Langston asked the Magistrate to allow time for payment of the fines. After some discussion, Mr. Matthews agreed to allow them fourteen days in which to pay.—"Indian Opinion."

THE PERJURY CASES WITHDRAWN.

Eight Indians of Blackburn and Hillhead (Natal Estates, Ltd.), were charged at Verulam on the 12th May, with the crime of perjury in that they had given false evidence at the death enquiry in connection with the strike disturbances, held at Verulam in December and January last. Mr. Maynard Matthews occupied the Bench, Sergt. Hatterill prosecuted and Mr. Langston defended.

The first to be called was Antonimuthu, the son of the deceased Selvan, of Hillhead. He was charged with stating that a native constable stabbed his father whereas the evidence proved that he was shot by the police.

At this point, Mr. Langston took exception to the plea on the ground that "it did not aver that the perjury alleged was material to the issue in any judicial proceeding nor that anyone was prejudiced thereby; that the enquiry referred to in the plaint, held before the Acting Magistrate, was an administrative proceeding and was not the preparatory examination contemplated by Section 32 of Ordinance 18 of 1845, neither was it a judicial proceeding, and there was no matter for trial before the said Acting Magistrate when he held the said enquiry, and the said Acting Magistrate was not induced to render credit to the alleged statement of the accused."

Mr. Langston pointed out that Section

32 of Ordinance 18 of 1845, did not refer to enquiry. No one was arrested and charged. He wished to distinguish between a judicial and an administrative act. In a charge of perjury it must be proved that the evidence was material to the issue. Even "lying upon oath," as Justice Dove-Wilson had said in a certain judgment, was not perjury. Someone must be in jeopardy. The evidence must be with reference to something material to the issue of the case. In a preparatory examination there is an accused person and any statement made on such occasion, if untrue and material to the issue, would undoubtedly be perjury; but not so in the case of a death enquiry where the proceedings were purely administrative and not judicial. The enquiry was for the purpose of finding out how the Indians died. No one was being tried. No warrant had been issued for the arrest of the native constable. As a matter of fact, the Acting Magistrate did not believe the accused.

Sergt. Hatterill quoted various authorities in support of his contention that the proceedings of the death enquiry were judicial. He also claimed that the native constable was in jeopardy although he had not been arrested.

The Magistrate said that in order to convict a person for perjury, the proceedings must be judicial. The question was, what was a judicial enquiry? There were, he said, three kinds of enquiry which were similar. They were (1) a death enquiry, (2) an enquiry into the cause of a fire, and (3) an enquiry regarding the lighting of a grass fire by a railway engine. Were they judicial? They had always been looked upon as departmental. His view was that an enquiry into the causes of fire or death were not judicial. He also noticed that the plaintiff had no reference to judicial proceedings. The charge of perjury could not, therefore, hold good. As the case of Antonimuthu was on all fours with the others, Sergt. Hatterill withdrew the whole of the cases and the accused were discharged.—"Indian Opinion."

SEEING BY WIRE.

INVENTION OF LONDON SCIENTIST.

Dr. Archibald M. Low, a young London scientist, claims to have discovered a means by which a wire can be made to act as a telescope, says the "Daily Mail." This, at least, is a rough idea of what his invention does.

For a number of years scientists have been able to transmit photographs over a telegraph wire. The principle of this is a peculiar property of the element selenium. An electric current passing through selenium varies with the amount of light falling on the selenium.

Dr. Low's apparatus consists of a transmitter and a receiver connected by wires. The transmitter consists essentially of a screen divided into a large number of small squares, each being a selenium "cell." This screen is contained in a box. In front of it is a lens. The arrangement is like that in a camera with the screen taking the place of the photographic plate.

The lens throws an image of any object before it upon the screen. Different parts of this image vary in light and shade, so that the light falling on the squares of the screen varies in intensity.

These squares are brought into electrical connection by wire with the receiving apparatus. As the light falling on the squares varies so do the electrical currents vary. These currents actuate electro-magnets, which in their turn work shutters through which a light shines. The amount of opening of the shutter depends on the strength of the current and therefore on the intensity of the light falling on the corresponding squares of the receiving screen.

Thus, a candle flame would give a bright image on certain squares of the screen, and the corresponding shutters in the receiver would open widely, allowing light to pass through freely. And a person looking through at the receiver would see an image of the candle flame.

Suppose the candle is moved. The image moves across the transmitting screen and a corresponding movement is seen in the receiving screen. This indicates how the apparatus works.

PARROT'S KISS IN COURT.

A parrot's kiss decided its rightful ownership in Tottenham Police Court on May 28, when an Edmonton bird fancier named Bitton was summoned by Mrs. Alice Evans for detaining her pet.

Mrs. Evans and the parrot's name was Bobby. He used to open the door of his cage and follow her about. One day something was said about Bobby's wings being clipped and he flew out of the window. Eight months later her little boy rushed home and said he had seen Bobby in the window of Mr. Bitton's shop. He took his father and mother there, and when they said "Bobby" the parrot screamed. Mr. Evans put his mouth to the cage and "Bobby" kissed him just as he used to do. Mr. Bitton produced the bird. He said it was very emaciated when he bought it from a boy, and he had cared for it. The parrot screamed and again kissed Mr. Evans, to whom the magistrate ordered it to be given up on payment of 15s. to Mr. Bitton for its keep and his care.

EX-SHAH'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

The ex-Shah, who observes a close seclusion in his suburban villa at Odessa has despatched a member of his suite, duly furnished with the necessary credentials, and a power of attorney, to Tabriz in order to sell a certain property in Azerbaijan, belonging to his wife, says an Odessa correspondent. The object of the sale, it is here stated, is to provide means for the journey hence to Teheran of the mother of the young Shah Ahmed, who has received the Persian Regent's permission to attend her son's coronation in July.

The somewhat scant pension granted to Mohammed Ali Shah on his second expulsion from Persia is paid monthly, but irregularly, owing to the financial straits of the Teheran Government, and the Royal pensioner is not of economical habits. Some time back it was known to the local Press that he was privately disposing of a considerable quantity of valuable jewels and precious stones.

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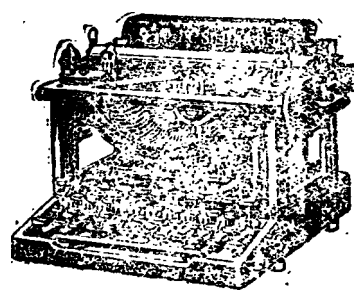
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JAPANESE NAVAL
SCANDAL.FINDINGS OF PRELIMINARY
COURT.ALLEGED WHOLESALE
BRIBERY.

The findings of the Preliminary Court in connection with the charges of bribery and corruption brought against naval officers and leading business men have just been announced by the Public Prosecutor, and the results are even more sensational than was anticipated, says the Tokio correspondent of the "Morning Post." The judgment of the Preliminary Court is inordinately long, so that only the more interesting details can here be enumerated.

Twelve persons in all are under indictment. Five are included in what is known as the Pooley Blackmail Case, and seven in the Vickers-Mitsui case. Among the more remarkable allegations of the Court in connection with the latter case is the charge that in connection with the contract for the construction of the battle cruiser Kongo the Mitsui Company received from the Vickers Company a commission of £115,000, of which £40,000 was given to Vice-Admiral Matsumoto for consenting to place the order with the Vickers Company, between which company and the Armstrong firm there was keen and heated competition to obtain this contract. In manipulating the contract several officials of the Mitsui Company have, according to the findings of the Court, incriminated themselves.

It seems that as soon as the officials of the Mitsui Company suspected trouble over the naval scandal they began to change entries in their accounts in relation to naval transactions. The Court finds G. Iida, a director of the company, guilty of mutilating and forging documents and perpetrating fraud and bribery; K. Iwahara, J. Yamamoto, and T. Matsuno, other officials of the company, are charged with like offences; N. Hasegawa, of the Japan Paint Company, is charged with destroying evidence in relation to naval contracts; and Vice-Admiral Matsuo, Inspector-General of Naval Construction, is alleged to be guilty of receiving and giving bribes and forging negotiable securities. The Court declares that when negotiations were being carried on for the building of the battle cruiser Kongo the Mitsui officials, through Vice-Admiral Matsuo, tried to induce Vice-Admiral Matsumoto to award the contract to the Vickers Company, the attempt being successful, with the result that the enormous commission above named was given the Mitsui Company by the Vickers Company.

Of this amount, as already indicated, £40,000 was given to Vice-Admiral Matsumoto. Of this £22,000 in cash was paid to Vice-Admiral Matsuo, followed later by two cheques, one for £7,500 and another for a larger amount, the receiver to keep the money in trust for Vice-Admiral Matsumoto. On disposing of the £40,000, or most of it, in this manner the balance was devoted to rewarding the Mitsui officials and Vice-Admiral Matsuo, the latter being alleged to have received £4,250 and Mr. Yamamoto, of the Mitsui Company, £1,500. The other officials involved are charged with assisting in tampering with the books to conceal incriminating evidence.

DOCUMENT DESTROYED.

The "blackmail" case, as it is termed, is still more interesting, as partaking more of the problematical and romantic features of money-getting. In connection with this case, Herr Victor Herrmann, a German subject, is alleged to be guilty of bribing Japanese naval officers and destroying the evidence in relation thereto. The bribes were given in obtaining contracts for wireless telegraph apparatus, and when the firm of Siemens and Schuckert bought back the incriminating documents from Mr. Andrew M. Pooley, former agent of the Reuter Telegram Company in Tokyo, he burned them; hence the charge of destroying evidence.

Herrmann is alleged to have caused his agent, S. Yoshida, who subsequently committed suicide in prison while undergoing preliminary examination, to bribe Captain Sawasaki to the extent of £1,150 in negotiating for the contract for supplying the Funabashi wireless telegraph station. Herrmann is also charged with attempting to bribe Rear-Admiral Iwasaki to the amount of £80, but the latter refused it.

Andrew M. Pooley is charged with buying for £75 the papers stolen by Carl Richter from Siemens and Schuckert, knowing them to be illegally acquired and the consequences of thus obtaining them. George Blundell, financial agent of the Reuter Telegram Company, is also under indictment, as well as S. Gondo and S. Uyeda, of the Dempo News Agency, for assisting Pooley. The Court alleges that Pooley and Blundell threatened to publish the incriminating documents unless paid £25,000, but ultimately consented to dispose of the papers for £5,000, which sum was duly paid by Siemens and Schuckert when Herrmann at once committed the papers to the flames at the German Consulate in Yokohama. Out of the £5,000 it is said Gondo and Uyeda received £900 from Pooley.

MR. POOLEY'S STORY.

Mr. Pooley's story is quite different from that of the Japanese Court. He alleges that when Richter brought the documents to him he saw that they had great news value, and decided to purchase them for the Reuter Telegram Company. Richter told him that he came from Shanghai. Pooley did not know that Richter lived in Tokyo or that the papers had been stolen. On obtaining the papers he sent them to Shanghai to be despatched to England, as it was not the practice of the company to publish sensational news in the country where it transpired.

As soon as Siemens and Schuckert learned that Pooley was in possession of the papers stolen by Richter, who had previously tried to sell them to the firm, Pooley was approach-

THE DERBY.



Photo by Topical Press.

General view showing bookies' booths and the Grand Stand.

BANDRA DOG-BITE CASE.

"A DOG WITH ONLY FOUR LEGS."

The case in which Mr. Gillespie, ex-Sergeant, District Police, is charged under section 289, I. P. C., with omitting to take care of his dog which bit a Parsee girl, again came on for hearing on Saturday last before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra. The Court was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, appeared for the complainant, Hormusji Mehta, while Mr. Campbell, barrister-at-law, of the Bombay Bar, defended the accused.

The evidence of three other witnesses for the prosecution was taken including that of a European lady who said that on one occasion her daughter and sister-in-law had complained to her that Mr. Gillespie's dog had rushed on them. On another occasion she herself had seen a dog attempting to rush on a fisher boy on the sea beach while on a chain. She was informed that it was Mr. Gillespie's dog.

In answering a question from Mr. Campbell, witness said that leaving aside this incident the dog might have the best of character just as in the case of some human creatures who might be nasty at one time and be very sweet otherwise.

Ranchod Rama, stated that he was a butler in the service of the last lady witness. There was a noise of screaming outside the house, and the Memsahib ordered him to see what it was. He went outside and saw a dog bite a Parsee girl and run into Mr. Gillespie's house.

In cross-examination the witness said that the biting and running away of the dog took no more than one minute. Witness was then asked to describe the dog, and did so minutely remarking in the course of his description that the dog had only four legs.

"We are getting on, your Honour," remarked Mr. Campbell.

Malatibai, a girl of ten, for whose attendance, a warrant had to be issued, deposed that she saw the Parsee girl bitten as she was driving in Dr. Desai's carriage in company with the doctor's daughter. She saw the dog bite and run into Mr. Gillespie's house. This dog had once rushed on her and torn her ghagra (petticoat). It had also made a similar charge on her sister. She said she knew Mr. Gillespie and identified him in Court.

Cross-examined, witness said that though she saw the dog bite and run away, she did not speak of it to her companions at the time. Asked how she knew the accused's name as Mr. Gillespie, and why she said the dog was

Mr. Gillespie's, she answered she knew it was Mr. Gillespie's dog because it ran into his gallery. She knew his name because it was mentioned to her about two months prior to the biting incident by her mother but in what connection the name was mentioned she could not say. Witness said she could identify the animal, if shown to her. A dog was produced in Court. Witness quite confidently asserted that that was Mr. Gillespie's dog, that bit the girl, but an Indian gentleman came forward and swore to this dog being his.

The case was adjourned.

PRESCRIPTION BY WIRELESS.

AID FOR SICK CAPTAIN 100 MILES
AWAY.

How a ship's doctor prescribed by wireless for the sick captain of another ship was told on the arrival of the liner Orduna at Liverpool on May 23. Just before the vessel entered the Straits of Magellan a wireless message was received from the British steamer Brodstone saying that the master was ill and asking the doctor of the Orduna to prescribe for him. Dr. Aylward agreed to do so, but first asked five questions, which were put and answered in twenty minutes. The doctor then prescribed for the patient, who was at least 100 miles away.

Two days later both vessels arrived at Putna Arenas, and the captain of the Brodstone sent his thanks and a fee of a guinea to the Orduna's doctor.

LINER'S RACE TO SAVE LIFE.

An Atlantic liner's 120-mile voyage to an island in response to a wireless appeal for medical aid was reported on the arrival of the Allan liner Victoriana at Liverpool on May 23.

A wireless operator, Mr. William Peak, attached to the Marconi station on the Island of Anticosti, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, was severely wounded in a gun accident while out duck-shooting. The wireless appeal for a doctor reached the Victoriana when she was about 120 miles away on May 13. She headed at once for the island and arrived there the same evening.

Owing to the rough sea no attempt to land could be made that night, but communication with the island was maintained and the ship's nursery was prepared as an operating theatre. In the morning a boat was sent to the shore, three miles from the ship, and the injured man, who was exhausted from shock and loss of blood, was taken off. After an operation he gradually improved under the attentions of Dr. Moffat Thompson, the ship's doctor, and Sister Gerrie, of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, who was a passenger. He was landed at Liverpool and was reported to be progressing favourably.

But for the prompt response of the Victoriana the injured man would probably have lost his life.

THE COSTERS DONKEY SHOW.



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TWO LOST SONNETS OF KEATS.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO KNOWLEDGE.

Through the courtesy of Sir Sidney Colvin, "The Times" published some time ago three previously unprinted pieces of verse by Keats, which by Richard Woodhouse, Keats' friend and the reader and intimate associate of Keats' publisher, Taylor and Hessey. It publishes, though the courtesy of Dr. E. Horner, a private tutor resident in London, two hitherto unpublished sonnets by Keats.

The sonnets are in Keats' handwriting, written on the page, immediately preceding the sonnets in the edition of his "Poems" published by C. and J. Ollier in 1817. The copy bears on the title-page, page, of which we also publish a facsimile, the inscription, in Keats' handwriting:—"To J. H. Reynolds from his friend J. Keats." It was purchased in Leipzig by Dr. Horner's father from an English gentleman (it is believed, a clergyman) in or about the year 1875. Dr. Horner was aware of the existence of these sonnets but it was not until the publication in "The Times" last month of Keats' verses, and of the letters from Severn and others relating to Keats, that his attention was specially drawn to them.

The concluding lines of the first sonnet are especially interesting when we turn to the beginning of the third Book of "Endymion," which was written in September, 1817, and find there a passage in which the thought is elaborated, says "The Times." Again, the opening of the second sonnet with its repeated questions is strikingly similar to the well-known opening lines of "Sleep and Poetry." And the interesting question arises—Is Keats here working out the mode of thought he afterwards used in a slighter form what he had already employed more elaborately? Further, why were these two sonnets never published either by Keats himself or by his friends after his death?

AN APOLOGUE TO ODE.

The answer to these questions may perhaps be found in that second volume of Woodhouse's transcripts, in the possession of Lord Crewe, from which the three pieces of verse published for the first time a month ago were taken. By the permission of Sir Sidney Colvin, who has generously permitted us to make use of it in this connection, we are able to give a hitherto unpublished note by Woodhouse which throws light on both the composition and the suppression of these sonnets. The note is attached to a transcript of Keats' "Hymn to Apollo." Woodhouse says—

As Keats and Leigh Hunt were taking their wine together after dinner, at the house of the latter, the whim seized them (probably at Hunt's instigation) to crown themselves with laurel after the fashion of the elder Bards. While they were thus attired, two of Hunt's friends happened to call upon him. Just before their entrance H. removed the wreath from his own brows, and suggested to K. that he might as well do the same. K. however in his mad enthusiastic way, vowed that he would not take off his crown for any human being; and he accordingly wore it, without any explanation, as long as the visit lasted.

He mentioned the circumstance afterwards to some of his friends along with his sense of the folly (and I believe presumption) of his conduct. And he said he was determined to record it, by an apologetic ode to Apollo on the occasion. He shortly after wrote this fragment.

There can be little doubt that this note refers to the occasion on which these sonnets were written. Presumably Keats wrote the sonnets while still in his enthusiasm; afterwards, when he had become ashamed of his crowning, he kept them from publication; and Reynolds, knowing the story, respected his feeling after his death.

Mr. de Selincourt says in his note on the "Ode to Apollo" and the "Hymn to Apollo" that the first "is dated Feb. 1815; the second stands next to it in the volume (Lord Houghton's "Life, Letters and Literary Remains of John Keats") and obviously belongs to the same period;—a statement which stands now in need of revision, since Keats did not meet Leigh Hunt till 1816.

Unless these sonnets belong to the time of the episode related by Woodhouse it is impossible to understand why they remained unknown. It is practically certain that there can be no other copy in existence. Woodhouse's album have now come too light; and Brown sent all his transcripts to Lord Houghton when he left for Australia. Moreover, there is evidence that Reynolds deliberately suppressed this volume. After Keats' death he ostensibly lent Taylor, Keats' publisher, all the autographs, he had, and Woodhouse took copies of them. Further, when Lord Houghton was preparing the "Life and Letters" Reynolds wrote in a friendly way to him, but made no mention of the treasures he was concealing here. That he had forgotten them is hardly to be believed; we know that he retained the greatest affection both for Keats, and for the relics of Keats which he possessed. He would hardly have parted with the volume, and its appearance in Leipzig in 1875 remains a mystery; if it had passed at Reynolds' death in 1852 to any of his sisters, it would almost certainly have come into the hands of Mr. Buxton Forman when he was preparing his edition. Its history therefore for 23 years is still to be traced.

PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE.

The position of Keats among our poets is no longer questioned, writes Mr. Ernest de Selincourt, in "The Times." But if ever there had been a danger that his fame, which rose from the oblivion of contemporary neglect, should sink into the oblivion, no less secure, of those classics which are taken as read, the discovery from time to time of fresh manuscripts

would have done something to re-awaken an interest in his work and to turn back hours of poetry with a renewed zest to its study. In the autumn of 1904 the almost simultaneous appearance of the autograph MS. of "Hyperion" and of Woodhouse's transcript of the "Fall of Hyperion" threw floods of light upon the poet's method of composition and his conception of the poetic art in its relation with life. In 1906, Mr. Buxton Forman recovered a fragment of "The Eve of St. Mark," now fresh materials come to hand from several sources, of a very different kind, yet deeply interesting in their revelation of the poet's personality and the process of his mental and spiritual growth.

On the verse contributed to "The Times Literary Supplement" of April 16, I have nothing to add to Sir Sidney Colvin's discriminating comment. No sound critic could feel that the discovery had enhanced Keats' poetic reputation. A far deeper interest attaches to the new letters by Woodhouse, Taylor, and Severn which not only bear eloquent witness to the critical insight, loyalty, and devotion of Keats' friends, but reveal, with a touching intimacy, traits in his character which the world at large has been slow to admit in him—a calm courage in the midst of danger and a cheerful, unselfish thought for others at a time when most men would be absorbed in their own misery. It is qualities like these that drew his friends about him as surely as their recognition of his genius. And these new letters of Severn's add the few last touches to a portrait tragic indeed, but nobly beautiful.

The fresh material published, has also, I think, greater psychological value than poetic value. The date and circumstances of the composition of the two new sonnets have been conclusively set forth in the article which accompanied them, and the writer has justly called attention to links of thought and manner which join them to "Sleep and Poetry" and to "Endymion"; one might perhaps add that just as the first of them anticipates the prelude to "Endymion," III. so, though more faintly, does the second, with its suggestion of the sovereignty of love, anticipate the prelude

ON RECEIVING A LAUREL CROWN FROM LEIGH HUNT.

Minutes are flying swiftly, and as yet Nothing unearthly has enticed my brain Into a delphic labyrinth—I would fain Catch an immortal thought to pay the debt I owe to the kind poet who has set Upon my ambitions head a glorious gain, Two bending laurel sprigs—'tis nearly pain To be conscious of such a coronet. Still time is fleeting, and no dream arises Gorgous as I would have it—only I see A trampling down of what the world most prizes Turbans and crowns and blank regality; And then I run into most wild surmises Of all the many glories that may be.

to "Endymion," II. As poetry they can hardly be regarded as good examples even of Keats' early style, though they are eminently characteristic of it. In the first sonnet, l. 5 is weak; ll. 7, 8—

't is nearly pain To be conscious of such a coronet, is bad metrically, flat in style, and not entirely free from Keats' youthful morbidity; "glorious gain" (l. 6) is a vague use of a fine phrase taken from Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior," doubtless attractive to Keats from its Spenserian ring, but not bettered in the borrowing; "most wild surmises" (l. 13) is an unpardonable plagiarism from the only fine poem that he had himself written at the time—the famous lines "On first looking into Chapman's Homer." The second sonnet is perhaps a less faulty composition, and is alive with a richer sense of beauty; but it is still hesitating and unsure in touch, and illustrates the weakness of much of the poet's early work. Lines 8, 9, 12, 13 are all poor; and the use of the words "glee" (2) and "favorite" (12) is in his worst manner.

THE VITAL INTEREST.

The vital interest of these sonnets lies in their reflection of Keats' psychology in those fateful months in which, vaguely conscious of latent genius and ambitious of dedicating his life to poetry, he had as yet not fully entered into his heritage. For the moment, perhaps, Leigh Hunt was as good a friend as he could have. Hunt's position as poet and man of letters was well established; and generous praise from a recognized authority could not fail to afford to his young admirer the highest encouragement; whilst Hunt's mind, eager and alert, could open up to him fresh channels of influence and enlarge his experience both of art and of life. Thus Hunt's annotations in the Reynolds' copy of the 1817 "Poems," first published in "The Times" of May 18, corroborate what "Sleep and Poetry" has already suggested to us, how in his company Keats learnt by an enthusiastic study of pictures something of his marvellous power of pictorial delineation, brought to its perfection later in the episode of Bacchus and Ariadne ("Endymion," IV.) which he owed to Titian, but equally effective when the composition has no one definite source. But Hunt's roots lay along the surface, and the very qualities which made him helpful to Keats in his adolescence made it impossible for him to lead his friend on to deep understanding either of himself or of his art. Dr. Johnson has censured Gray for "a notion that he could not write but at certain times and at happy moments"; but if this is, as Johnson asserts, "a fantastic foppery," it is one that most genuine poets have shared. Leigh

Hunt, however, was free from it. Facile and accomplished, he could turn out fluent verse upon any theme or occasion; and was always ready to talk with an easy charm of poets and of poetic inspiration, sincerely believing and persuading others that he felt what he said. But poetry was to him no more than a delightful pastime; to Keats it was a vocation. What wonder is there that in the first flush of an intimacy in which the young and unknown poet seemed the honoured party Keats should not realize the difference of intensity in their temperaments, and should attribute to Hunt that depth of emotion by which he was himself weighed down; and that so doing he should try to live up to what Hunt put before him as the true poetic life?

A TYPICAL INCIDENT. This incident of the laurel crown is both typical and significant; and that Hunt remembered it with satisfaction is clear from an interesting reference to it in the "Epistle to Cowden Clarke," 43-44, written by Keats in the following September. But it is at least obvious that when Hunt suggested, after dinner, that they should crown one another "à la ter fashion" of the elder bards, they must have worn their bay with a difference. To Hunt it was a pleasant extravagance, and on the announcement of two poetic friends he whips of his crown and prepares to discourse upon politics or society as glibly as he has discussed with Keats the first principles of poetry and the arts. But Keats has been deeply stirred; this crowning has been to him a solemn function, and nothing will induce him to abrogate the honour accorded him by his poet friend. And he sits down to write this sonnet. Lines 1 and 9 suggest that he has been set to do it in a given time—possibly while Hunt is entertaining his other guests. But anyhow he feels that the occasion calls for poetic record. Hunt has told him of the wreath vision that comes at times upon the true poet (cf. "Epistle to George Keats," ll. 19 foll.); and surely this, if ever, is a moment when such imaginative inspiration can be looked for. And the psychological value of Keats' lines—even, if the paradox may be pardoned, their poetic value—lies in the fact that, deeply moved as he is, he finds that he has nothing to say, that his emotion as a poet is without true intellectual content; all he can realize is the surpassing glories of poetry as compared with what the world holds, in honour—glories, however, which in the end remain for him vague and unattained.

From the experience of such mood as these, in which indefinite aspiration and inflated enthusiasm collapsed in a weak attempt at expression, Keats learned more both of the real nature of poetry and of his own mental needs than Hunt could teach him. He learnt that "an exquisite sense of the luxurious" was not a sufficient basis for poetry; that he must know more, think

TO THE LADIES WHO SAW ME CROWN'D

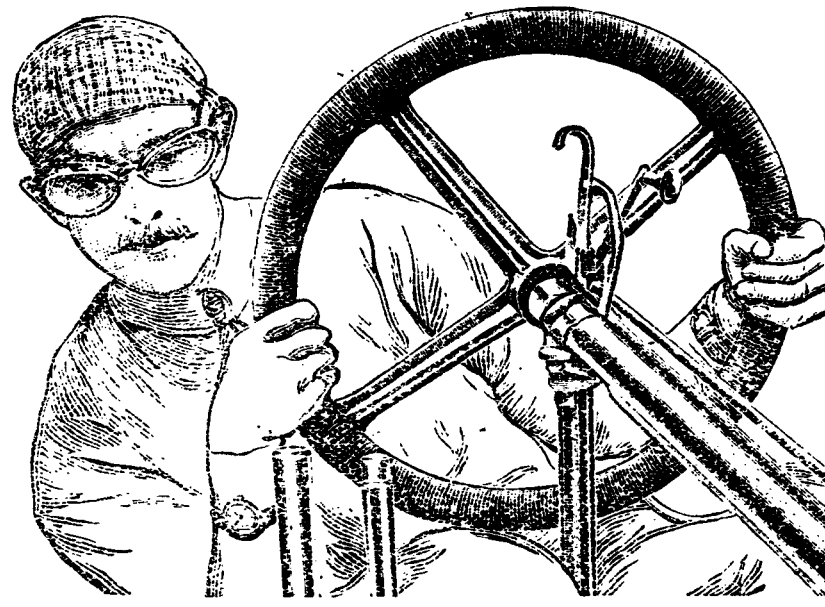
What is there in the universal earth More lovely than a wreath from the bay tree? Happily a halo round the moon—a glee Circling from three sweet pair of lips in mirth; And happily you will say the dewy birth Of morning roses—rippling, tenderly Spread by the haleyon's breast upon the sea— But these comparisons are nothing worth. Then is there nothing in the world so fair? The silvery tears of April? Youth of May? Or June that breathes out life for butter-flies? No—none of these can from my favorite bear Away the palm—yet shall it ever pay Due reverence to your most sovereign eyes.

more, live more. In this spirit he writes later that he means "to follow Solomon's directions 'get knowledge, get understanding';" and he resolutely set about his education. Each poem as he completed it dissatisfied him, and he turned his back on it; but each served its end in helping him to clear his thoughts and draw closer to the real issues of which at first he was but dimly conscious. The study of Shakespeare and of Wordsworth gave him a touchstone that infallibly proved the unreality and weakness of much of his own poetry, and cannot have left him long undecieved as to the absurdity of the incident celebrated in these two sonnets. That Keats should have written them into Reynolds' copy of the 1817 "Poems" suggests that, though he thought them unworthy to be printed in the volume he offered them, for their personal interest, to Reynolds and his sisters. For Keats's letters abundantly prove that Reynolds had, of all his friends, the most genuine instinct for poetry and the fullest sympathy with his intellectual development; and it was Reynolds as much as anyone who helped to emancipate him from the influence of Hunt, predominant in the sonnets.

WOMEN AND BOYS IN THE LABOUR MARKET.

Mr. James Haslam, in the March "Englishwoman," in an able paper on the relative wages of women and boys, shows that, according to the Board of Trade report on wages for all women over eighteen is much the same as that for lads and boys under twenty. He adds:

When I was a lad of sixteen, my sister, who was a married woman, worked in the same factory as I. She earned from 12s. 6d. to 14s. per week; I was paid a fixed rate of 13s. 6d. We were engaged in different processes of manufacture; but no expert in the trade could ever convince me that my work was any more important or more valuable than hers was. The hours of labour were the same, from 6 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., with stoppages for meals. The labour was about equally killed; but her work was much more vital to the upkeep of the practical organization of the concern. What was her economic position, burdened as she was with an infirm husband, compared with mine? What was her social position?—for if we are to maintain the strength and efficiency of our workers, we must regard them from a social point of view, and not merely as machines. Mr. Haslam asks whether it is fair that adult women should be rated no higher than boys, since their requirements with regard to the needs of life are much greater, and since they bear the children of the nation. Such a state of things, he says, is not creditable to any body of people who have any idea of woman's place in society, and it must be remedied.



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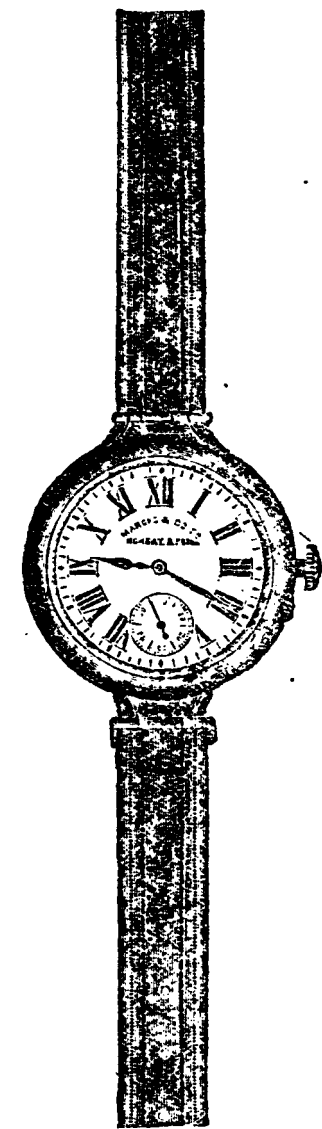
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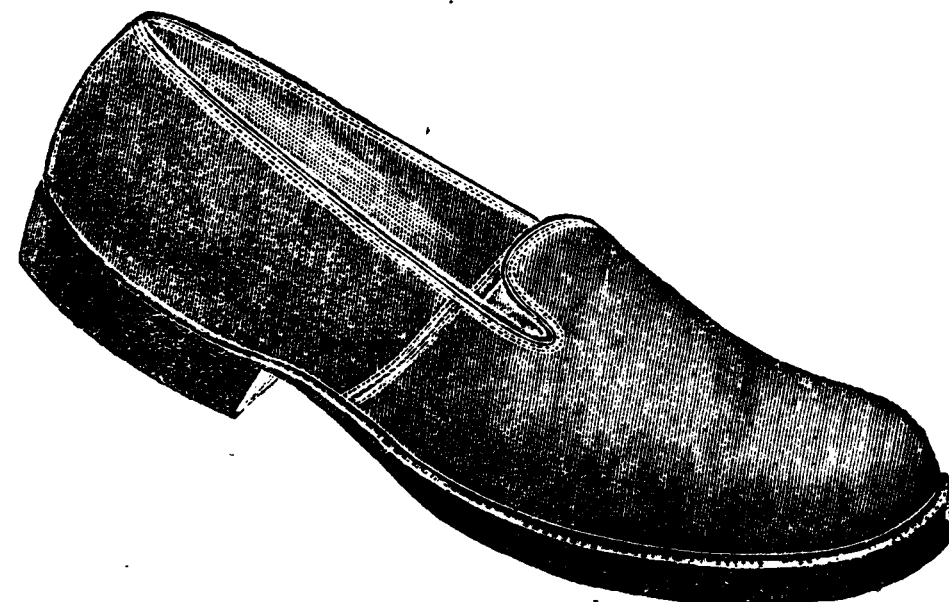
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FASHIONS OF TODAY.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 29.

The characteristic features of the newest tailor-hand costume are the waistcoat and the basque. These allow of an infinite variety in colour and treatment. Certainly no complaint of monotony can be brought against the present fashions, though sometimes in the search after what is new and original they attain only to what is ugly and eccentric. No such charges can, however, be brought against the graceful basque curving upwards from the back with rounded fronts, which is now the favourite style. A coat will sometime have a triple basque, all three curving upwards, and sometimes slightly gathered to resemble flounces. The waistcoats are generally of fancy silk cut with deep points coming below the waist in front, and are often finished with deep turn-down collars of black moire silk. Many of the new circular capes and cloaks are also made with smart waistcoats of striped or fancy silk.

THE BOLERO BLOUSE.

Most women will be inclined to greet with favour the return of the bolero. It is a chic and becoming little garment in whatever form it is worn, and particularly suitable for spring and summer wear. The bolero blouse has definitely reappeared, and the very pretty example of this style given in our illustration will find many admirers. It also exemplifies the striking fancy for plaid and striped trimmings which is possessing the well-dressed world at the present moment. The bolero of the blouse is composed of taffetas in Saxe blue, while the pretty waistcoat or chemisette is of gathered white net or nixon. Striped Roman silk is used to finish the collar and cuffs of the bolero, and also composes the folded waistband.

MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT.

Varied as are the shapes and modes of present-day millinery, there can be doubt of the popularity of the shepherdess or Watteau style of headgear. It is in pleasant harmony with the fashion for polonaise-draped skirts and for early-Victorian flounces, and will probably maintain its supremacy for some time to come. A novel example of the plateau hat is given in our illustration, showing the ingenuity of the milliner in overcoming the flatness of the plateau and giving it unexpected height. It is a charming confection for spring wear. The hat itself is of white straw, while the cache-peigne is composed of brown moire ribbon arranged to give the desired upward tilt to the crown. Then a large bunch of cowslips in natural shades is arranged in front, giving a note of colour in pleasing harmony with the ribbon.

A CHARMING COSTUME.

While skirts remain narrow, tunics are getting fuller and fuller. Very effective combinations are to be seen in this style, and in our illustration we give a sketch of one of the latest of fashion's creations which has been specially designed for summer wear. The somewhat scanty underskirt is composed of taffetas in a lovely shade of rose colour. Over this is arranged a full tunic of transparent silk voile in exactly the same tint; and this tunic, which has a deep hem of the taffetas, is elaborately gauged round the hips, a style that is now considered particularly chic. The sleeveless corsage is also composed of the voile, with borderings of taffetas, while the cross-over vest and the undersleeves are of Paris net. An exquisite and harmonious finish is given to the toilette by the wide ceinture of steel-grey velvet into which a grey silk rose is thrust.

It is understood that the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department have under consideration, and will probably shortly issue a resolution on Co-operation in India.

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KNIGHTS ERRANT. THE NEW ORDER OF CHIVALRY.

In this age, when, to superficial observers, the spirit of materialism seems to be eating like a canker into the heart of the Western nations, and when, indeed, all our own optimism cannot hide our fears that there are seeds of decadence which threaten our Empire with the doom of older civilisations long crumbled into dust, there is a new appearance among us which should give us a brighter hope of the future writes Mr. Phillip Gibbs in the "Daily Chronicle." It is the appearance of a new Order of Chivalry, sweeter even and nobler and wider-reaching than that old Order which in mediaeval times softened the brutalities of war and made them reach up to high ideals and dedicated the flashing spirit of youth to the service of God and man.

The Knights of this new Order of Chivalry are the Boy Scouts.

Even yet, England has hardly begun to realise the meaning of this movement which was inspired by a man of imagination with a love of boyhood—with the spirit of a boy—and has in six years spread like a living flame of enthusiasm through the youth of the nation, so that in this year of 1914 there are nearly 200,000 Boy Scouts in the United Kingdom, to say nothing of the gallant little legions in our Overseas Dominions. The students of our social state, especially the croakers and pessimists, have not yet begun to understand the tremendous significance of this great army of youthful chivalry which has sprung up in our midst at the call of a bugle note and holds the promise of tomorrow on its banners.

It is indeed by a kind of miracle that it has happened. When educationists were despairing because a national system of education was failing to turn out the right kind of human article, when religious teachers were agitated at the lack of discipline, the lack of idealism, the failing grit and general slackness of the race, Baden Powell put out his idea of the Scout Law, and it was caught hold of by the boys with an instantaneous understanding which was a proof of its magic, and suddenly the whole character of English boyhood began to be transformed.

APPEAL TO THE HEALTHY BOY.

Baden Powell gave them games which all boys love to play. He got right home, with a wonderful genius, to the instincts which are in the hearts of all healthy boys, so that an old orchard becomes Sherwood Forest with Robin Hood and his merry men in the background; and the fishing harbour becomes the Spanish Main with pirates and buccaniers, and even a town common may become a prairie teeming with buffaloes and Red Indians, or "the narrow slum a mountain gorge where live the bandits and the bears." He revived the old tricks of woodcraft known to the Pathfinders, and he made use of all the knowledge of his own scouting days to teach these boys the qualities of observation, of quick judgment, the skill of hand and eye, patience, perseverance and pluck.

With deft sure touches, with imagination and a sense of humour, and the spirit of old romance he built up his system of scout training, crammed full of useful knowledge, so that a boy may find his way by the stars, or by the track of a cart-wheel, or the spoor of a beast, so that he may tie a good knot, and

render first-aid to a wounded man, and light a fire in camp, and cook his own "grub," and do all those things which used to belong to the education of a gentleman in the old days of knight-hood and adventure. He gave back to them the old laws of comradeship, of loyalty to the captain, of obedience to command, which are still the spirit of our public schools like Eton and Harrow, Beaumont and Stonyhurst, but which were left out of the curriculum in our elementary schools. But, above all, as I have said, he has revived the old spirit of chivalry, adapting it to our modern needs, and transplanting the fine flowers of it into modern soil.

THE SCOUT'S LAW.

In the old days a knight vowed that he would reverence God, and serve his sovereign faithfully, and guard the honour of his companions in arms; that he would sustain the rights of the feeble, such as widows, orphans, and virgins; and that he would be incited to good actions not by the hope of reward or gain or profit, but for the glory and virtue alone.

So, according to the new code of chivalry, which is called the Scout Law, a Scout's honour is to be trusted. If he says, "On my honour it is so," it is as if he had taken a most solemn oath. He is loyal to his King and country, officers and employers. It is his bounden duty to be useful and to help others, and he must be prepared at any time to save life or help injured persons. He ties a special knot in his scarf to remind him to do at least one good turn to somebody everyday. A Scout is a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what class he belongs. A Scout must never be guilty of looking down upon a comrade because he is poor or looking up to him merely because he is rich. He must be polite to all, but especially to women and children, old people and invalids. And he must never take any reward, not even the smallest "tip," for being courteous and helpful.

He must obey the orders of his patrol leader or scout-master without question. Above all he must be clean in thought, word and deed.

This is the Law of the Scout, and it is taught without priggishness or cant; but in a straight jolly, boyish, enthusiastic way, by a thousand good old tales of chivalrous deeds, and, best of all, by the living examples of good Scouts. In six years these new knights-errant have an astounding and glorious roll-call of brave deeds. Hardly a week goes by without some new record of self-sacrifice and courage by one of these boys. The narration of these already fills a book of 300 pages—"The Boy Scouts' Roll of Honour," by Eric Wood—and since its publication this year there have been many other cases of life-saving and distinguished gallantry.

ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

What, for instance, could have been finer than the pluck of young West, of the Topsham troop of Scouts, who saw a little girl slip off the causeway of the pier and who plunged in with his clothes on, battled with a strong tide which swept the child out to sea, and saved her when he was nearly spent? Or what hero did better than Dugald Watt, a youngster of 12, in the 1st Fraserburg Scouts, who swam out to the rescue of a drowning boy and reached him only to see him sink to the bottom, caught by the swirling seaweed? Watt went down after him, saw him, grabbed hold of him, but could not move him. The seaweed had the boy in its grip. Young Watt held his breath and tugged and tore at the strong weed

until he broke the boy's fetters, only just in time to bring him to the surface alive. Not bad for a twelve-year-old! There are many other records of life-saving at sea by boy scouts, but the country-bred boys have not had it all their own way, and the "little nippers" of the city streets boys, who might have been hooligans if they had not been scouts, have piled up the honours of the land.

From fire and water and runaway horses, and angry bulls, and brutal mobs, and drunka bouts, and all manner of perils the scouts have saved human life, sometimes at the price of their own lives.

They are truly the little knights-errant of modern life going about in search of adventure eager to rush to the rescue of those in peril or distress, and faithful to their code of honour. Baden Powell, their Chief, is making an appeal for £250,000 so that the movement may be extended in the poorest districts of English life, and placed upon a sound and permanent basis. Such an appeal needs no eloquence of words. The pluck and cheerfulness of those lads, whose fine qualities of boyhood have been called out by the scout law, their sense of discipline their skill of handicraft and resourcefulness, and quiet self-confidence, above all, the enthusiasm of their young chivalry, prove the value of this training which is England's great chance of renewing her own youth, and quickening her spirit at the well-springs of bright ideals.

LOVE A PERIL.

PROBLEM OF LIFE INSURANCE.

"Do the love affairs of a married man constitute a hazard invalidating his life insurance?" is a question under consideration by the Los Angeles courts, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily News." The case has arisen from the refusal of an insurance company to pay £1,000 to the widow of Mr. J. D. Vanbaalen, who was shot and killed by an unmarried woman whose lover he was. The jury, accepting the plea of the unwritten law, acquitted the woman of murder. The view taken by the insurance company is that the cultivation of affinities by a married man is a dangerous undertaking.

Mr. Vanbaalen, when he applied for the £1,000 insurance policy, stated that he was not engaged in any hazardous occupation, whereas his violent death proves, in the opinion of the company, that he was prosecuting love suit involving his life in great peril.

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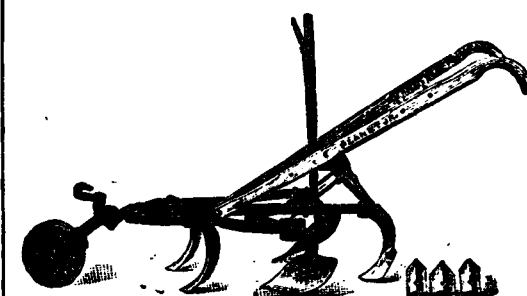
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After crossing the Australian Continent on a Valveless colonial model, Mr. P. H. Dodson betook himself to South Africa and decided to take the car to Cape Point, over "roads" which, with gradients in some parts varying between 1 in 7-5 and 1 in 5-5, had never been conquered by an automobile. South African motorists vetoed the trip as a practical impossibility, and did their utmost to dissuade Mr. Dodson from making what they considered a foredoomed, futile effort; but he persisted and succeeded in his task. The Dunlop-tired Valveless, after overcoming staggering obstacles, was driven to the door of the lighthouse on Cape Point and returned without injury. Recounting his adventures, on his return to this country, Mr. Dodson wrote to the Dunlop Rubber Co.:-

"I used nothing but your tyres on my trip of 2,000 miles across Australia, as well as on the South African trip, and during the whole of my journeys I never touched a single tyre for any cause whatever. When I sold the cars delivery was taken with the original tyres on them, and a remark made as to the wonderful condition they were in. The size of the tyres was 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, and the weight of the car complete was about 27 1/2 cwt."

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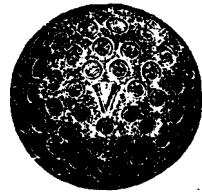
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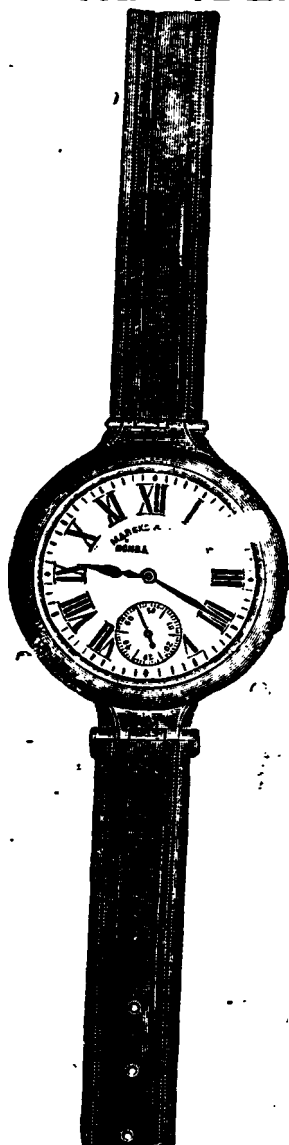
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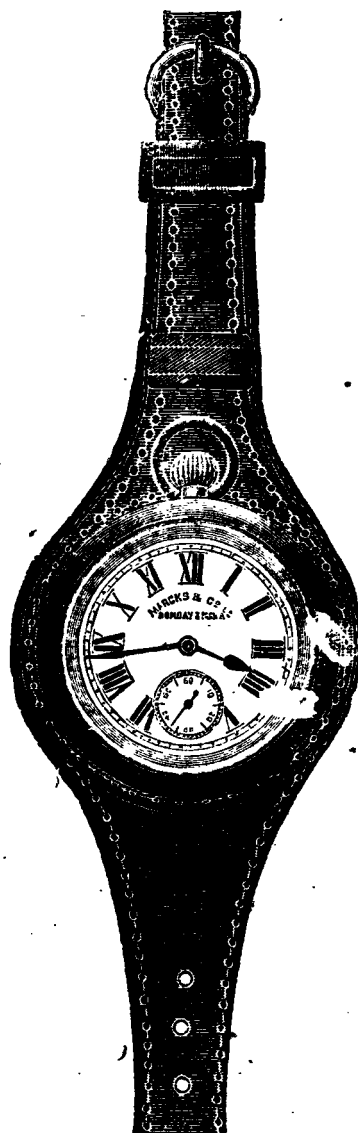
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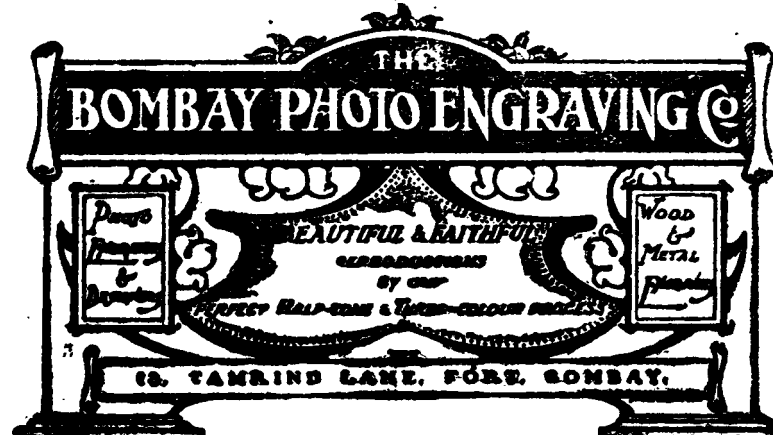
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